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# East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1766



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BRIEFS

GDR-USSR YOUTH ALLIANCE--According to USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, the high level of relations between the FDJ and the Komsomol is a result of the creative policy of the CPSU and SED. Speaking at the traditional friendship meeting with the FDJ aktiv in Berlin tonight, the diplomat described the desire for peace of the two youth organizations a direct proof that they are following in Lenin's footsteps. Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, called the everyday meetings between members of the FDJ and the Komsomol a source of high performances in the economy, in study, and in national defense. The forthcoming Fifth Friendship Festival of GDR and Soviet youth will strengthen the close fighting alliance of the two peoples. [Text] [LD251139 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD]

SOVIET ENVOY AT GDR CEREMONY--On 31 January 1980 the youth of Frankfurt/Oder/Bezirk paid tribute to the Soviet army's historic act of liberation 35 years ago. A meeting in Keinitz, the first place to be liberated west of the Oder on 31 January 1945, was addressed by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR. Krenz said that with the arrival of the Soviet liberators there had been an increase in the forces of the German antifascists who were fired by the desire to create a German state in which peace and social justice would have a place forever. "Peace on our continent, which has been maintained for almost 35 years, must be preserved. Side by side with the Soviet Union, we will make our contribution to this in the center of Europe," he said. Ambassador Abrasimov expressed the conviction that the young people assembled at the meeting will guard the friendship between the USSR and the GDR and develop it further, and that they will be devoted to the great cause of communism, for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and the entire socialist community of states. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1929 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD]

GDR-CUBA COURTS' COOPERATION--At the conclusion of his 2-week visit to Cuba, Dr Heinrich Toeplitz, president of the GDR supreme court, met his Cuban colleague, Dr Enrique Hart, on Thursday 31 January 1980. They conducted an exchange of views on the further development of cooperation between the courts of both fraternal countries at the comradely meeting. Dr Toeplitz



invited the president of the Cuban supreme people's court to visit the GDR. In the past few days the president of the GDR supreme court had also been received for talks by Dr Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and minister of justice; by Idalberto de Guevara Quintana, Cuban state prosecutor general; and by Dr Felix Perez, head of the Department for State and Justice Affairs of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. [Text] [AU061020 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER'S VISIT--On Friday 31 January 1980, Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, received Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for a friendly exchange of views. Proceeding from the stipulations of the party-state delegations of the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic of November 1979 in Sofia, problems related to further cooperation in construction and the construction materials industry were discussed. In doing so, the Bulgarian guest stressed the mutually useful results achieved in his talks with GDR Minister of Construction Wolfgang Junker. The deliberations also centered on economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the 1981-85 plan period as well as on the tasks and experiences in the area of energy conservation in construction. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

NEW SOVIET CONSUL GENERAL--On 30 January the newly appointed USSR consul general in Bratislava, V. Stepanov, was received in Prague by D. Spacil, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

CSSR, POLISH WRITERS--An agreement on cooperation between the Czechoslovak writers' union and the union of Polish writers for this year was signed in Prague yesterday [1 February] by J. Kadlec and J. Koprowski, secretaries of the two organizations. The solemn act was also attended by M. Mueller, CPCZ central committee department head; representatives of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic; J. Kozak, meritorious artist and chairman of the Czechoslovak writers' union; and other guests. K. Szewczyk, counselor of the embassy of the Polish people's republic in the CSSR, was also present. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

CSSR, ROMANIAN JOURNALISTS' COOPERATION--A plan of bilateral cooperation for 1980 has been signed in Bucharest by representatives of the Czechoslovak union of journalists and the council of journalists of the Romanian Socialist Republic. The signing was attended by a delegation of the Czechoslovak union of journalists led by its Central Secretary Marcel Nolic and by Lumir Hanak, the Czechoslovak ambassador to Romania. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Feb 80 p 7 AU]

CSO: 2400

CLASS CONTENT OF SOCIALIST PENAL SYSTEM IN NATION

Tirana DREJTESIA POPULLORE in Albanian No 1, Jan-Mar 79 pp 3-13

[Article by Aranit Cela: "Definition, Class Content and the Bases of Socialist Penal Law of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Text] Socialist penal law of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is the totality of legal norms established by the state of dictatorship of the proletariat to defend the entire socialist social order, which determine the acts which constitute crimes and penal contraventions, the sentences against persons who commit crimes and the principles of subjecting to penal responsibility persons who commit penal acts.

Penal acts, sentencing and, along with them penal law, are phenomena born during a certain period of the development of society.

The bourgeois theoreticians try to argue that these phenomena have accompanied humanity during all the phases of its development, that they have been and remain permanent. Of course, such a viewpoint is scientifically baseless. The classics of Marxism, on the basis of the study of the history of the development of the society, have accepted long ago that penal acts and sentencing, as a result, penal law appeared precisely during that period of development when private ownership came into being, when the society was divided into classes and when the state was created.

In the primitive community neither the state nor justice existed, and as a result, neither did special administrative enforcement organs, such as investigative or law-enforcement organs. Since, during this period of social development, the classes and class contradictions do not exist, one cannot talk about penal acts, or, even less, about the development of crime. As a result there was no need of punishment as an administrative enforcement measure.

Later, with the disappearance of the social system of the primitive community, there arose embryos of those phenomena which in the slave-holding society took the content and the form of the penal act and of penal punishment--for example, "talion," i.e., causing to the guilty person the same damage which

he caused someone else, or "revenge," which, in the primitive community, played the role of defending one tribe from the other, and later took the form of punishment and retaliation among the various members of the society. All these customs, in the course of the further development of the society, in the course of the birth of classes and the strengthening of the social system of slavery, were transformed into types of penal punishments and took the form of juridical institutes.

With the further development of class division, with the passing from one phase of social development to the next, together with the perfectioning of the state of the dictatorship of the ruling classes, the juridical institutes of the penal act, of punishment and so forth, were also adjusted and further developed. The various institutes of the penal law of the exploiting state became completely systemized following the coming to power of the bourgeoisie. The permanent concern of all the ruling-exploiting classes has been the perfectioning of the state of their dictatorship, and along with it, the creation of a penal legislation in compliance with the permanent domination over and exploitation of the working masses. Therefore, penal law has not always existed, it has a beginning--the division of society in classes and, on this basis, the birth of the state, and it will end also with the disappearance of the classes and its logical consequence--the withering away of the state.

The tracing of the historic roots of penal law brings clearly to light its class character, the class nature of the penal act and punishment, the historic diversity of these phenomena and the dynamics of their development. The penal law of every state aims primarily at protecting the social order from penal acts which violate the interests of the ruling class. This principal task of penal law is basically the same for all social systems. Whether in the slave-holding or in the feudal society, or in the capitalist society, the penal law protects the exploiting order, the interests of exploiting classes from any threat posed to them by the exploited classes. "The penal laws of the bourgeois and reactionary classes, says Comrade Enver Hoxha, aim at protecting the political power of the minority and the economic exploitation of the majority of the people." (Enver Hoxha, WORKS, Vol. 5, p 491.)

The penal law of every state, with its compulsory norms, supports the existing legal order, by punishing its violators, by demanding from every citizen an attitude at work and in life in compliance with the interests of the ruling class.

Every historic epoch, every social system has applied to its penal law that content and those forms which comply in the best and fullest manner with the interests of the state and of the ruling class. On the other hand, the content and the forms of penal law are conditioned by the very structure of the society, by the character of relations in production.

In the slaveholding system, the ownership of the slave owner of the means of production and of the slave himself constituted the basis of social relations, and the penal law protected the state and the interests of the slave owners.



In the feudal society, the basis of social relations was constituted by the ownership of the feudal lord of the means of production and his limited ownership of the tenant farmer. The task of feudal penal law was to protect the feudal state along with the interests of the feudals themselves. None of the laws of the feudal state provided the tenant farmer with the right to complain at court against the feudal lord who oppressed him or took away from him that small wealth which he might have possessed.

In the capitalist society the class character of penal law remains unchanged, regardless of the methods and forms which the bourgeoisie employs to present it as an "equal right and for all." In the capitalist system, in which the base of social relations is constituted by the capitalist ownership over the means of production, the class content of the bourgeois penal right is masked with great care. The various penal codes and laws in the capitalist states proclaim in large print the principle of equality before the law for all citizens, without class distinction, but this remains only a right written on paper. In reality, in the daily life, bourgeois penal law protects the interests of the ruling class with the same force as they were protected in the slaveholding or feudal society. "...your law, wrote Marx and Engels, addressing themselves to the bourgeoisie, is nothing else but the will of your class turned into law, a will, the content of which is determined by the material conditions of life of your class." (K. Marx and F. Engels, THE COMMUNIST PARTY MANIFESTO, Tirana 1954, p 63.)

The bourgeois penal law by placing capitalist private ownership under special protection, protects, by means of punitive measures, the capitalist order, the rights and the interests of the ruling-exploiting classes. The penal laws of the capitalist states call for severe punishment for crimes committed against the bourgeois state order and against capitalist private ownership. It is true that the bourgeois penal laws, formally, protect the life and the interests of every citizen; in the penal codes of capitalist states there are a number of norms about the protection of life, health, honor, wealth and so forth. But it is equally true that the construction of penal laws, the defining of the structures of penal acts, of the types and measures of punishment, has been done in such a way by the capitalist state as to assure the inviolability of the bourgeois order, whereas the interests of the worker and of the other simple citizens are protected to the extent required by the interests of the bourgeoisie, for the protection of its rule.

The same thing must be said about the penal law of the states in which the revisionist cliques rule. In the revisionist countries, for camouflage and deceiving purposes, attempts are made to maintain the socialist form of penal law. But this does not change anything. In the Soviet Union, in China, in the other states where the revisionist cliques rule, in content, the penal law has the same anti-people and anti-Marxist character as in the other capitalist countries. It serves the interests of a renegade caste, of its political and economic objectives, and subjugates the working masses. The penal laws of the modern revisionists have directed their aim against the progressive elements and against the "small offenders" who are increasing

daily as a result of the distortion of the social system, whereas the principal advocates of this tragedy, the big and small revisionist leaders, who, by exploiting their management positions, enrich themselves at the expense of the working masses, remain untouchable. The revisionist state machinery, in rare cases, crushes with its wheels also some spoiled lower-level or middle-level revisionist managers, when the latter go too far and, always, when they threaten the interests of the ruling clique or compromise its anti-Marxist policy. The revisionist slogans about the "state of the entire people," about "the equality of all citizens before the law" are nothing but a false facade of the profoundly reactionary anti-people's content of the revisionist law as a whole, and of the revisionist penal law in particular.

In our socialist state, the class content of penal law is radically different from the penal law of each exploiting state.

Our Penal Code reveals in a complete manner and unequivocally the class content of our penal law: "The penal legislation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, it says in Article 1 of the Penal Code, expresses the will of the working class and the other working masses and is a powerful weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the class struggle."

The above provision, above all, stresses the fact that our penal law does not stand above the classes and their interests, and applies to all classes without exception.

Our penal law expresses only the will of the ruling class in our country, i.e., of the working class and of the other working masses. It is precisely the class character, the aim of the protection of the general line of the party and of socialist state, of the interests of the working class, of the working masses, of our socialist man which constitutes the general inspiration, which permeates all the norms of our new Penal Code.

In addition, the above provision, again in an open and complete manner, defines the mission of our Penal law in our socialist society as a powerful weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the class struggle.

In accordance with the class content and the mission of our socialist penal law, in Article 1 of the Penal Code its tasks are formulated as follows: "The penal legislation has the task of defending the socialist state, the Albanian Workers' Party as the sole political guiding force of the state and society, socialist property, the rights and interests of the citizens, and the whole socialist social order from socially dangerous acts by the execution of sentences against those who perpetrate them.

An important task of the penal legislation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is the struggle against bureaucracy and liberalism as the chief dangers to the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The penal legislation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania also has the task of aiding in the full construction of socialism and communism in accordance with the principle of self-reliance, and of contributing to the education of the citizens in a spirit of respect for socialist legality."

The penal law, as part of the superstructure, as a weapon in the hands of our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, during this entire period of socialist construction in our country, has continuously conformed to the changes undergone by the socialist relations in production, the function of our socialist state; it has responded to the needs of the strengthening and of the development of the juridical order and of the socialist legality in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. In this context, the tasks of the penal law too, as far as their priority is concerned, have undergone changes during one or the other phase of the development of our socialist society.

Immediately after the liberation, our penal law played an important role in defending the people's authority and our Workers' Party, the sole leading political force of the state and of the society, from the external and internal enemies. The penal laws, with their provisions, made it broadly possible for the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat to carry out an allout and merciless struggle against the people's enemies and against the war criminals who, in cooperation with the fascist-Nazi occupiers, opposed the people's struggle for the national and social liberation, against the agents of the capitalist states and against the various enemies who tried to overthrow the people's authority, against the saboteurs and the speculators, who through their activity aimed at hindering the economic development of the country. Also important is the role of the penal legislation during the post-liberation period in the struggle against the various attacks of the imperialists, headed by American imperialism, and the modern revisionists, headed by the Soviet revisionists, against the remnants of the former ruling classes, who tried everything, from launching plots up to the organizing and dispatching of armed bands in the territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in order to overthrow all the victories achieved by our working class and the other working masses.

The new Penal Code has been drafted by keeping in mind the fact that in the construction and defending of socialism, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania relies fully on its own forces, that this socialist construction in our country is carried out under the conditions of imperialist-revisionist encirclement, the pressure and the general activity of the external and internal enemies of the party and of our people. The defeat by the party and our state of the plotting, Putschist groups and of the saboteurs in the army headed by Enver Balluku, Pashit Dume and Hito Cako, in the field of the economy, headed by Abdyl Kellezi and Koco Theodhosi, and in the field of arts and culture, headed by Fadil Pacrami and Todi Lubonja, showed once again not only the great hostile activity which is waged against our country, but also the fact that the class struggle within and outside our country is part of the whole, and that the hostile, anti-socialist, anti-people's within the country is nothing but an agent network in the service of the foreigners.

Our penal law has been and will remain, in the future, too, a powerful weapon against any external or internal enemy who will dare raise a hand against our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, against the Albanian Workers' Party and in general against our socialist order.



Our penal law has carried out and carries out a resolute struggle for the protection of socialist wealth which constitutes the material basis of the complete construction of socialism, the principal source of the improvement of the well-being of the working masses and of the defense capabilities of our country. The struggle against embezzlers, destroyers and misusers of the socialist wealth, the struggle to strengthen discipline in production and the distribution of material goods, has been and remains one of the principal tasks of our penal legislation.

Our penal law, by faithfully mirroring the policy of our party, has been and remains a powerful defender of the rights of the citizens sanctioned by the Constitution and other laws of our state. The penal provisions are directed against any type of arbitrariness, against any type of violation of the life, health, honor, personal wealth of the workers, they fight with the necessary severity any type of anti-social activity which affect the important interests of the working class and of the working masses. Today, what is happening in the capitalist, bourgeois-revisionist countries is clear to all; organized and professional crime has taken and is taking unprecedented dimensions, ministers and the principal leaders of the states and conventional criminals are involved in the world of crime. Killings, kidnappings, rapes, acts of vagrancy, and so forth are gnawing from within the capitalist bourgeois-revisionist order, they mark the peak of degeneration, therefore also the objective necessity of revolution to overthrow it. In the People's Socialist Republic of Albania no such conditions will ever be created, and the guarantee for it is the leadership of the party, its correct and farsighted policy, the socialist conscience of our working masses, patriotism and the unity of the people around the party, the strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our Penal Code plays an important role in this direction, because it reflects precisely this line of the party, the will of the working class and of the other working masses for a powerful juridical order.

Our penal law has served and serves as an important means for the strengthening of our People's Army, especially with regard to improving military discipline and the precise implementation of orders and rules in the army.

The defense and the strengthening of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the securing of its normal functioning, constitute one of the fundamental problems in the period of the construction of the socialist society. Within this framework, the fight against bureaucracy and liberalism as two main threats to the bourgeois-revisionist degeneration of the socialist state, assumes very great importance; the fight, the party and comrade Enver teach us, is a permanent one and all-embracing, both against the enemies and their ideological pressure, and against foreign remnants in the conscience of the workers of the state apparatus, against any attitude of theirs in opposition to the state laws and the norms of socialist morality; it is a fight which is carried out in all the fields of endeavor of the socialist state, in its process are used all measures--such as conviction, which is the principal means, as well as coercion, the measures in the administrative field as well as in the organizational field. In this direction too, and entirely

in the fight against the most dangerous manifestations of bureaucracy and and liberalism, such as misuse of position, bribery, careless attitude at work, disclosure of state secrets, violation of technical order in production, violation of the rights of workers, non-implementation of military orders and so forth, our penal law faces important and equally delicate tasks.

Therefore, from what has been said above, it is clear that the penal laws, as a component of the superstructure, contributes in the construction of socialist society. The existence of penal norms and their implementation against socially dangerous acts, are important factors for the defense as well as for the strengthening and development of socialism. Particularly in this direction the special role of our penal law in the field of educating our citizens stands out.

Our penal law has served and serves throughout for the strengthening and development of the socialist awareness, for the communist education of the workers. It has always taken and takes active part in the struggle for the education of the people in the spirit of a socialist attitude toward our state, toward society, toward socialist ownership, toward the family, in the spirit of precise observance and of rigorous implementation of socialist legality.

In the phase through which we are passing, of the development of socialist society, of special importance is the struggle for the complete victory of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, for the education of our new man. Comrade Enver, talking at the Fourth Congress of the Albanian Workers' Party, said: "The complete construction of socialist society cannot be understood without creating at the same time also a new man, with new ideas and thoughts, with high moral qualities and virtues." (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Fourth Congress of the AWP about the activity of the CC of the AWP," Tirana 1964, p 140.)

Our penal law is in open struggle with backward customs, with feudal, petty-bourgeois and bourgeois psychology in the conscience of the people; it does not tolerate and fights any penetration of foreign ideology; it defends our socialist society from bourgeois and revisionist degeneration.

In the theory of our socialist justice the concept of "the bases of justice" has assumed various definitions.

Sometimes, the bases of socialist justice are understood to be the sources, the juridical forms, in which the content of the law is expressed, its norms, such as the Constitution, the laws, decisions, rules, recommendations and so forth.

In the wider sense of the word, the bases of socialist justice are understood to be the objective factors, which condition the birth and the development of the law. In this context, our socialist law as well as the entire superstructure of our society are based on the material conditions of the society. In the final analysis, our penal law and its character depend on socialist relations in production and on the degree of the development of the forces of production in our country, hence on our socialist economic order.

The penal law, like our socialist law in general, is obligated to manifest the important changes in the economic, political and social life of our country.

It is precisely our penal law which has played a revolutionary role right from the beginning of its existence, because, among other things, it is based on the demands of the socialist economic development of our country, because it has reflected and defended the socialist relations in production and has helped in their development and in the development of productive forces.

In addition to what was pointed out above, in our socialist law, the concept of "the basis of penal legislation" has also a narrower understanding, something which has found its expression in the new Penal Code.

Article 2 of the Penal Code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, entitled "The bases of penal legislation," states:

"The penal legislation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is guided by the policy of the Albanian Workers' Party and is based on the ideology of the working class, on Marxism-Leninism.

The penal legislation stems from the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Therefore, according to the new Penal Code, the bases of socialist penal legislation are understood to be those subjective ideological, political and juridical factors which constitute the principal sources on which our penal law relies and is guided which, in one way or another, determine its content, aims and tasks.

In the creation and development of our socialist penal law, in determining its content, aims and tasks, in addition to the economic factor, which was noted above and which is of primary importance, a very important role is played by political, ideological, juridical and other factors, hence the various elements of the superstructure of the society.

Penal law, like our entire socialist law, was born and is developed on the basis of a scientific world outlook, of a revolutionary ideology--of Marxism-Leninism, closely linked with our revolutionary practice. Article 3 of the Constitution sanctions the fundamental principle that "In the People's Socialist Republic of Albania the dominant ideology is Marxism-Leninism. The entire socialist social order is developed on the basis of its principles."

The proletarian ideology, Marxism-Leninism, and in its development, the teachings of the party and of comrade Enver Hoxha, constitute the unshakable foundation of our penal law. Important theses of Marxism-Leninism such as those about the dependence of the law, as ideological component of the superstructure, on the economic organization of the society, about the



relationship of the law and the influence which is exerted on it by the other elements of the superstructure such as the state, the policy, ideology, morality and so forth, are fully reflected in our penal legislation.

The teachings of Marxism-Leninism about the leading role of the party in all fields of endeavor have been embodied in our Penal Code. Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the Seventh Party Congress that "...the assuring of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party constitutes the decisive condition for carrying out the revolution, for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the construction of socialism." (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Seventh Congress of the AWP," p 25). Not only does the general part of the Penal Code sanction the leadership of policy of the party in our socialist penal legislation, but in a number of provisions of the special part, its entire activity comes under special protection from any attack or violation to which it may be subjected.

In our penal law Marxist-Leninist theses, and in their development, the teachings of our party and of comrade Enver Hoxha about the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and about the ways of its defense, consolidation and development are also broadly reflected. Our Penal Code threats not only in one special article but in many other provisions, problems of the struggle for the defense of the state from any type of degeneration such as bureaucracy and liberalism, the arbitrariness of the white-collar workers, the protection of the worker's control and so forth.

Our penal law is permeated from the beginning to the end by the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin and Stalin about the classes and the class struggle carried out by our party and comrade Enver Hoxha. Socialist construction in our country is carried out through the uninterrupted development of the class struggle in all directions, in all fields of endeavor. The struggle of the working class and of all the working masses led by the party against the internal enemies, against foreign remnants in the conscience of the people, against manifestations of bureaucratism and of liberalism, the struggle against imperialist-revisionist encirclement, against the continuous pressure which the imperialists and the revisionists exert in the most varied ways and forms over our country and people, are the only way to assure the continuity of our revolution, to guarantee the defense of our fatherland and the construction of socialism. Guided precisely by these Marxist-Leninist teachings which are based on the 25-year revolutionary practice of the party and the people, institutes and the norms of our socialist penal law have been established.

Our Penal Code [opposes] the so-called bourgeois science about penal law, about crime and punishment, the deceiving reasons of the bourgeois and revisionist "thinkers" and lawmakers, with the Marxist-Leninist materialist definition of these phenomena, whose roots are to be found in the division of the society in classes and whose existence is related and dependent on the very existence of the class struggle.

In our penal law, penal phenomena such as crime or penal contravention, concepts like ignorance of the law, guilt, causal connections, collaboration in a penal act, and so forth, have been defined on the basis of our philosophy--dialectic and historic materialism.

In the conditions of socialist construction, the policy of the proletarian party, relying on the knowledge of the laws of social development, becomes a great force.

The policy of our party in the penal field is carried out through our penal law, through penal norms. Since our socialist law and the penal law, which is a part of it, in substance is a political category, this law is the policy of the party, of our socialist state in the field of the fight against penal acts, expressed in a juridical form, i.e., by law, the implementation of which is guaranteed by administrative enforcement. The law--Lenin said--is not simply a political measure, it is a policy.

Marxism-Leninism teaches us that policy created, activates and defines the development of the law, hence of the penal law too. There can be no penal law without policy. On the other hand, penal law cannot be placed above policy nor can it remain neutral, outside of it.

The Marxist-Leninist policy of our party relies on socialist relations in production, conforms to the demands of our economic organization, and at the same time is a clear expression of the will of the ruling class in our country, of the working class and of the other working masses. Precisely by having as its base the policy of our party, socialist penal law reflects in penal juridical forms the demands of the development of the society, it defends and helps this development and becomes faithful spokesman of the will of our working class and of the working masses, the defender of their interests.

All the institutes of penal law, the definition of penal acts, their division into crimes and penal contraventions, the types and the measures of punishment which the Penal Code contains and so forth, rely on the policy of the party and of our state, conform to its demands in the struggle against penal acts in the present-day conditions of the development of the class struggle and of the construction of socialism.

The party policy in the field of the struggle against crime permeates the entire special part of the Penal Code; the definition of every penal act, of every crime or penal contravention as well as the concrete measures of punishment for each are dictated by the interests of the party, are established on the basis of the political evaluation of these phenomena by the party and our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus for example, in the special section of the Penal Code is reflected the policy of our party in the field of the struggle for the protection of the socialist economic order, of the socialist wealth, in the field of defense of the military order, in connection with the defense of the rights and of interests of the citizens and so forth.

As can be seen, our socialist penal law does not conceal, on the contrary, it greatly stresses the profoundly political and ideological character of its norms, the fact that the political interests of the party, as the tip of the sword of the working class, as faithful spokesman of the will of the working masses, are predominant in its entire composition. On the contrary, the bourgeoisie and the modern revisionists are afraid to admit that their penal law, its norms, the right of repression which they employ, reflect their policy, represents more or less only their will and interests and are directed against the overwhelming majority of the people.

The Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania constitutes another principal factor in the creation and development of the penal law.

The Constitution, above all, is a political and ideological document; it is a mirror of the policy of the party of the working class. As a result, through the Constitution, too, the line of the party and its ideology is permeated in our penal law.

The Constitution is the fundamental law; on the basis of it and for its implementation all the legal provisions which regulate the social relations in all the fields of endeavor of the country, and also the penal laws are issued in our country.

The influence of the Constitution in the socialist penal law is very great. The Constitution directly defines some features of the penal law. Thus, for example, Article 56 of the Constitution sanctions the very important principle according to which "Nobody can be sentenced penally...for an act which is not envisaged by the law as a crime." In the same provision it is stressed that "Nobody can be interned or sentenced except in special cases envisaged by the law."

Also, the Constitution provides evaluations of some serious crimes which are socially dangerous. Thus, Article 61 of the Constitution considers the violation of socialist property a serious crime, Article 62 considers betrayal of the homeland as the most serious crime, or Article 90 considers the signing or accepting of capitulation or occupation of the country as one of the forms of treason to the country. The respective provisions of the new Penal Code have been drafted on the basis of the treatment which our Constitution has given to these problems.

Our penal law serves as one of the forms of legal guarantee of the respect and implementation of the principles and rules of the Constitution. Our new Penal Code calls for a series of provisions which in a direct manner come under the protection of the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Thus, for example, Article 47 of the Penal Code considers treason to the country every activity opposed to Articles 87 and 91 of the Constitution, which state that "The territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is inalienable and its borders are inviolable," and that in this territory "the stationing of foreign military bases and troops

is prohibited," Article 55, 56 and 57 of the Penal Code consider a crime every activity opposed to the content of Article 55 of the Constitution, according to which "The creation of any type of organization of fascist, anti-democratic religious, and anti-socialist character is prohibited," along with "fascist, anti-democratic, religious, war-mongering, and anti-socialist activities and propaganda, as well as the incitement of national and racial hatred." The same character of guarantee for the implementation of the Constitution and for the protection of the juridical order which it determines is also present in Article 107, 168, 187, 188 and 229 of the Penal Code, which contain penal acts such as: violation of the rights of national minorities, breaking into houses, the violation of the secrecy of correspondence and of other means of communication as well as the violation of equal rights which women and men enjoy in our country in all social and political activity and in the family.

Of course, it is not only the provisions mentioned above which establish the relationship between the Constitution and our penal legislation. Of fundamental importance is the fact that our penal legislation is permeated throughout by the spirit of the Constitution, by its principles and all its demands; in one way or another, directly or indirectly, it reflects in fixed forms, in the penal field, the content of the Constitution, it conforms to the needs of its defense and implementation.

5112

CSO: 2100



PROFILE OF EMINENT SCIENTIST YORDAN MALINOVSKI

Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 12 Jan 80 p 4

[Article by P. Vladev: "Natural Coincidence"]

[Text] There is a moment in the life of corresponding member Yordan Malinovski which had predetermined the direction of his scientific work.

"As early as 1950 I became an associate of the motion picture management, where, as a member of the commission of experts, I actively participated in the creation of the first Bulgarian plant for production of photographic paper. This activity contributed to the gradual development of my interest in the field of physical-chemistry in photographic processes."

In this manner the young scientist took his first steps and thereby made one of the first contributions of socialist science to applied work. In 1952 he succeeded in producing emulsion for x-ray films, highly valued by our radiologists. With an order by the Council of Ministers of the same year this method was adopted for production. This was one of the first adoptions for production, officially recognized and approved by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

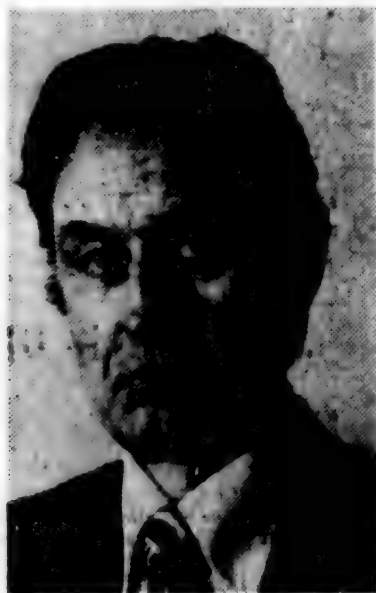
Yordan Malinovski was born in 1923 in the town of Sliven. He started to study chemistry with the fresh memories of the rumbles of the Patriotic War. As a university student he was already a paid assistant in the BAN [Bulgarian Academy of Sciences] Institute of Physics and upon his graduation in 1948 he was appointed a regular assistant. In 1959 he became senior scientific associate in the newly created Institute of Physical Chemistry; in 1964 he was promoted to professor, and since 1969 he has held a Ph. D. in physical chemistry.

From 1967 on he was director of the BAN Central Laboratory for Photo-Processes (TsLAFOP). In a very short time corresponding member Yordan Malinovski created a massive experimental basis; TsLAFOP attained the expertise of a scientific-research center for photographic processes with a worldwide reputation and became a sought after partner. Joint research work is done with some institutes of the Soviet Academy of

Sciences as well as with the GDR Academy of Sciences and their national enterprise Karl-Zeiss. Some interest in the practical work of the laboratory is also shown by leading Western companies of the photographic industry, i.e., in the United States, FRG, Japan, England, and others, for joint work and licenses. The experts of these companies are well acquainted with the work of TsLAFOP, quoted 450 times in the most authoritative works of world literature.

It is very difficult to describe in short the gist of Y. Malinovski's scientific work.

He established at first important regular patterns in the physical setting of photographic emulsion.



He developed the so-called method for differentiated developing, which made it possible to trace the distribution of the absorbed energy in the construction of superficial and inner-latent images. The application of this method contributed substantially to the comprehensive explanation of many photographic effects.

But this was only the beginning.

The success in obtaining suitable patterns was the crucial stage in the development of a considerably extensive cycle of the scientific work which shapes the basic lines of the international recognition of the achievements of corresponding member Y. Malinovski. He created a method

for obtaining ultra-clean materials by means of synthesis in a vacuum, starting with silver and the corresponding halogen. With the help of complex techniques one studied the impact of additives on the developing process--modeling the latent image by evaporation of single-atom layers of silver, and, irrespectively--the impact of additives to the appearance of the latent image itself--by light exposure.

He resolved the theoretic question of science concerning the role of electronic defects (holes) emerging in the grains of the photographic emulsions under the influence of light. He offered for the first time full and hopeful characteristic of the properties of the photo-activated holes in crystals of silver halogens--mobility, life duration, diffusion, etc.

He obtained new data on the mechanism of photographic processes with the help of evaporated layers. He resolved the main question, i.e. which photographically active mixtures interact with the photo-activating electrons and which interact with the holes. It is possible to create on this basis principally new photographic materials that have well defined functional, technical and technological advantages.

All these achievements are important links for resolving the basic problem, i.e. the creation of new photographic systems based on thin layers, obtained by evaporation in vacuum.

The results of this scientific research are contained in 125 scientific works that have been published primarily abroad and have received the highest recognition by authoritative scholars. The foreign awards and scientific acknowledgements are just as numerous as the Bulgarian ones. Corresponding member Yordan Mandikov is the 1970 Dimitrov Prize laureate. His last award was his election as corresponding member of BAN.

The results of the basic research for practical experience include 16 author's certificates and 31 patents abroad. New technology has been used for producing photographic materials by a totally dry method in vacuum, which makes it possible to use also non-silver compounds. This research was the basic premise for the creation of the Central Laboratory for Photoprocesses. It serves as basis for the creation of the contemporary Bulgarian photographic industry, whose high-quality products already satisfy the needs of some basic branches of the national economy.

1010  
CSO: 2200

FOREIGN BUSINESSMAN TELLS OF BRIBING CZECHOSLOVAKS

Prague SIGNAL in Czech No 2, 1980 pp 6-7

[Article by Bohumil Lipert: "A Fictitious Interview"]

[Text] A foreign national, whom we will call Karel Brusche in this case, was arrested at one of our border crossing points at the end of June 1979. Members of the customs directorate found many cassette tapes, digital watches, three Japanese cameras and a large amount of dollars and West German marks in various hiding places in his automobile. Karel Brusche was arrested for suspicion of smuggling. The security took over the case. Hardly had the investigator posed a few questions and received some answers when it became clear that they did not have to do with just a simple smuggler. Karel Brusche, a trade representative of a respectable Western firm spoke and clarified during several hours the reasons which led him to transport goods and foreign currency to CSSR. He simply needed them for "commissions."

The report is quite extensive. It has more than 300 pages. We have selected some of the answers of this world-wise businessman and arranged them in the form of an interview, even if, as the title indicates, it is a fictitious account. However, we emphasize that only as far as the format is concerned; because it does not change the content at all.

[Question] Since when has your enterprise been doing business with Czechoslovak partners?

[Answer] As far as I can remember, sometime since 1954. Of course, at that time I was still attending school and so cannot guarantee its accuracy. But I do remember my first trade deal in Czechoslovakia very well. It was in the summer of 1966 that I sold a complete small-engineering production unit worth several tens of millions of [Czech] korunas.

[Question] How much did you have to pay in provisions?

[Answer] None were necessary. You were interested in buying, we in selling. After signing the contract we arranged a reception; that was the custom and so it was done.



[Question] So why are you paying commissions now? After all, nothing has changed in principle; we still want quality products and you, honest money.

[Answer] It is not quite true that nothing has changed. For example, a number of enterprises currently operate in our branch in the countries of Western Europe, which, I must admit, could become serious competition to us with their products. They still do not have our tradition but they are able to sell at lower prices. What does it mean to us? Either lower our prices, which would not be very advantageous, or carry on trade in a different manner. In a different manner means not only perfect advertising in a number of specialized magazines with a world-wide reputation but also a system of discreet commissions. In praxis it turns out that we emphasize to potential buyers that although our technical products are the most expensive, they are also of the best quality. In this respect we can allow ourselves to tell the truth. The buyers' representative is then presented a tape recorder or whatever else is available as a reminder of our dealing. The value of the present is not large, we all realized that, but the person receiving it is, even if only to a small extent, obligated to the giver. That is a question of psychology but we know that it applies also in the case of businessmen.

[Question] Did they ask you for a specific sum of money?

[Answer] In some cases, yes. But there are also other ways of getting what you want. You keep taking until the partner forks out a sum which appears to be sufficient. That depends on the personality. This type of dealing has in many cases survived to this day. I would be willing to prepare a list of names of people to whom and how much I gave in Czechoslovakia during the last year, for example. It would not be a small amount. In addition to the type of calculators and cameras which you found in my car, we also distributed gold, jewelry, and foreign currency. These I have either smuggled across the border or deposited for our trading partners in foreign accounts. Many of them already have sizeable deposits there. (Author's note: A list of names has actually been prepared. Investigation by the security representatives has established that it is completely factual. The enumerated items, but also foreign currency in ingenious hiding places, have been found in the households of the named persons. The case is still being investigated and after the indictment has been presented, we will return to further details of this case.)

[Question] But a single representative cannot decide by himself about trading with you. He must have the approval of the foreign trade enterprise in addition to the organization interested in the imported goods.

[Answer] That, of course, is true but in a number of cases I did not have to concern myself with it at all. I was only dealing with representatives of the production groups. How they managed to arrange matters with the foreign trade enterprise was none of my business. The fact is that it cost our firm large sums of money in such cases. In one of the last cases, for example, we had to provide two Tuzex automobiles.

[Question] And such trade was profitable?

[Answer] So far, it was. Although, as you can see, expenses are going up. But what is more important, such trade is profitable for you also.

[Question] How is that?

[Answer] Just as I say it. I will try to explain it to you. If we convince a responsible representative--and let us not talk about how--to sign a contract with our enterprise, then you have a guarantee of quality, perfection, and the state of the art. After all, you do not always make out this well. We do have many enterprises whose goods are worthless. But they, too, want to sell. They know that officially they could not make a deal. So they sell to the so-called intermediaries, who then attempt to resell the goods. That they want to line their pockets in the process is clear. For that reason they are offering much higher discreet commissions than any respectable firm. As far as I know, such deals have been successfully concluded with your enterprises, thanks to the generous commissions. I cannot but say that any such deal was a losing proposition for your country.

[Question] Does it not seem to you that you are presenting yourself as something of an innocent lamb who did not do anything wrong? After all, it was not exactly respectable on your part that you gave us the names of your partners whom you have successfully corrupted.

[Answer] That is something completely different. Had I not been caught with the presents at the border I would, naturally, have remained quiet. Only, I am not a smuggler and already such an accusation hurts. After all, it is between them and me. Isn't that how you say it? And then, I will no longer need those people, will I? So why should I reproach myself?

CSO: 2400

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

1979 SOLIDARITY AID FOR LDC'S DETAILED

East Berlin TRIBUENE in German 11 Jan 80 p 5

[Interview with Kurt Krueger, general secretary, GDR Solidarity Committee, by Roland Kuehne, TRIBUENE correspondent; date and place not given. For a translation of article by Krueger in Oct 79 East Berlin AUSSENPOLITIK, which reviews GDR solidarity support for LDC's over a 30-year period, see JPRS 74638, 26 Nov 79, No 1740 of this series, pp 39-59]

[Text] [Question] For years, international solidarity has been a heart's concern for millions of GDR citizens. What is your view of the solidarity movement in 1979?

[Answer] The past year has again been a year of active solidarity--if you wish--with many peoples in the world. But what was new about it was truly beautiful: declared solidarity in 1979 grew into an unprecedented movement for the whole population in our country. There were so many activities in which millions of working people, trade unionists, cooperative farmers, FDJ members and pioneers took part. And also the craftsmen and artists, creators of culture and pensioners, church circles and antifascist resistance fighters showed their solidarity. The strong political allegiance of the citizens in all classes and strata, their fraternal solidarity with the peoples struggling for national independence and against imperialist oppression, expresses itself in material terms too, of course. Last year we gave solidarity support at a value of more than M 300 million.

[Question] What was the GDR solidarity committee's share in this?

[Answer] Our committee has the task to initiate and coordinate the solidarity of all social forces in the GDR. It directs the attention of the whole population to the major aspects of our solidarity. We rely on the social organizations in this. The committee coordinates solidarity demonstrations, for example. It is responsible for publication material on anti-imperialist solidarity and handles the material solidarity provided by our population. Furthermore, the committee represents the GDR in international solidarity activities.

[Question] With which international organizations does the committee work together?

[Answer] One effective contribution the solidarity committee can make in supporting the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America we find in our active participation in the organization for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity (AAPSO). We have a permanent representative at the AAPSO secretariat in Cairo. In addition, our committee is in contact with circa 900 progressive national solidarity committees in all continents.

[Question] When talking about internationalist solidarity, many do principally think of monetary donations, is that not so?

[Answer] The peoples in their liberation struggle surely do need our material aid. But equally important is our political and moral support for their righteous struggle. I believe our population has well understood what solidarity means. The internationalist solidarity provided by our state and people ranges from our political declarations, our clear and unequivocal backing of the suppressed and exploited, to political-diplomatic acts, to the GDR's commitment in the UN to opposing national suppression, racial discrimination and apartheid, all the way to direct material aid.

[Question] And what other forms of solidarity are there besides?

[Answer] Solidarity also means training technical cadres of the young national states and national liberation organizations or it means treating wounded and ill liberation fighters. Solidarity means vacation trips for children and also medicines and school books, foodstuffs and clothing, even equipment for plants, schools and hospitals. Collecting signatures for petitions for the persecuted and incarcerated is as much part of it as are the solidarity concerts of the joint operations between the FDGB and the Voice of the GDR station, with the program title "Dem Frieden die Freiheit" (Freedom for Peace).

[Question] What do you make of the solidarity from the 8.7 million trade unionists in our country?

[Answer] In the thoughts and acts of the FDGB members solidarity is especially deeply rooted. In addition to their political-moral support for the national liberation struggle and the struggle of their class brothers in imperialist countries, for millions of trade unionists the strengthening of socialism through high production achievements has become their most important solidarity contribution. They consider it their class duty to acquire regularly a solidarity stamp. Important sums flow together there which enable the FDGB Executive Committee to provide a lot of money for the GDR solidarity fund and, furthermore, support in particular the working people struggling against exploitation and oppression, in having trade unions deal with other trade unions directly. Last year the FDGB put up more than M 150 million for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

[Question] Who in 1979 received aid and support from the GDR?



[Answer] The chief emphasis of our solidarity in 1979 was placed on aid for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. More urgently than ever the Vietnamese people needed our political, moral and material support after the criminal Chinese aggression and the devastating natural disaster. The supplemental aid program for Vietnam at a value of M 265 million, passed by the party and government in March 1979, was to the largest part financed by donations from the population.

We are also keeping in mind our internationalist obligation to the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos. When in January 1979 the Kampuchean people won its victory against the Pol Pot regime, the GDR was among the first to assure the young people's power of its support.

Other major areas were Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and the liberation organizations Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe), ANC(South Africa), SWAPO (Namibia). We supported the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. GDR ships and aircraft took solidarity freight to Afghanistan, the People's Republic of Congo, Benin, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau, Zambia, Madagascar and Cape Verde. We helped the patriots of Nicaragua and have not diminished our solidarity with the peoples of Chile, Uruguay and other nations suffering under fascist dictatorships.

[Question] What were the ingredients of our solidarity freight last year?

[Answer] To Vietnam we mainly sent medicines, foodstuffs and canned goods, bandages and medical equipment. Long-term support kept being sent at the same time. For urban construction in Vinh and developing the orthopedic-technical center in Ba Vi, and for expanding some technical schools. The GDR handed over several workshop installations to our Vietnamese friends.

Kampuchea received aid at a value of circa M 20 million. We mainly sent foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals. Twenty trucks and other transportation vehicles are now ready for Kampuchea. For assisting in the educational system of Laos, 625,000 textbooks were printed in the GDR.

In the Moatize pitcoal district of Mozambique, we started work on a "center for workers' supplies, culture and education and medical care." Visual aid units for instruction in the natural sciences for 100 schools are en route to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Ethiopia got 200 tractors. Mobile medical units for dental and gynecological examinations were shipped to Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia. The liberation organizations in the south of Africa mainly got stuff needed in refugee camps: food for children, medicines, clothing, shoes, blankets and school materials.

[Question] Many readers remember the special Interflug flights that took solidarity cargo to Managua last year. What did we send across the Atlantic?

[Answer] Right in the first weeks after the victory of the Sandinist liberation front, IL 62 brought to Managua what long-suffering Nicaragua needed

the most: medicines, blood plasma, and equipment for emergency housing. Afterwards we sent solidarity goods to Nicaragua which mainly assist in the struggle against illiteracy and support its public health system.

[Question] What aid did we give this year to needy children all over the world?

[Answer] For a complete balance-sheet on our work we must of course not omit our solidarity in the International Year of the Child. We shipped stuff worth more than M 50 million to Africa, Asia and Latin America.

[Question] Why is it not possible for every citizen to learn what was purchased and sent abroad by use of his monetary donation?

[Answer] The solidarity committee is trying to give extensive and detailed information about the solidarity shipments through the press and over TV and radio. But our aid is so extensive that it is impossible to inform each citizen in detail on what precisely was funded out of his donation.

[Question] It probably is hard always to send at the right time what precisely is needed under specific conditions. Does that always work?

[Answer] When we put together aid shipments, we always start from the concrete wishes indicated by our partners in any given country. First the members of the committee check whether those wishes can possibly be met without burdening the planned public demands. For example: within the framework of the division of labor of CEMA some goods are no longer produced in the GDR which are wanted by our partners. I remember in this context the request from our Chilean friends we should help them furnish their office in Mexico. We made contact with our Czech comrades because the CSSR does produce copying machines. The agreement we have made is that the GDR now supplies typewriters and the CSSR copying machines.

Or take this: after the flood disaster in Vietnam there were problems with rapidly shipping canned goods. Then we made an agreement with the Soviet solidarity committee for Soviet refrigeration ships to take our solidarity cargo to Vietnam.

[Question] You yourself have already handed over many solidarity donations. What are your personal feelings while doing so?

[Answer] It is always a solemn feeling one has when a shipment of badly needed goods is dispatched, especially when it was funded out of voluntary donations from the working people in our republic. It is precisely this high appreciation this form of our solidarity enjoys among those who receive it that always is the most beautiful thing for me. I am truly glad that our republic's all-round solidarity is respected worldwide.

[Question] What are the plans of the solidarity committee this year?

[Answer] Our work's emphasis continues to lie on solidary aid to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. Furthermore our aid will go to the liberation organizations in the south of Africa, the progressive national states and the PLO. We shall support the people of Nicaragua as much as all progressive forces in Latin America that are struggling against fascist regimes. And we can be filled with optimism in this because we know the population of our country and its organizations stand by our side in our solving all these tasks.

5885

CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED RESOLUTION EXPANDS PROPAGANDA WORK IN COMMUNAL AREAS

West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 179, 26 Nov 79 p 1

[Report from Berlin: "SED Resolution Calls for 'More Sympathetic' Political Persuasion Efforts." A translation of the resolution, cited below from the East Berlin NEUER WEG, follows this report]

[Text] The SED intends to increase its influence on the political mood of urban communal areas. In a just published resolution the SED Central Committee entitled "On Further Raising the Level of Political Mass Work in the Municipal Residential Areas," and in response to "many questions and concerns" by citizens, it is emphasized that political work with the people must be "more tangible and sympathetic." It is necessary to "have greater knowledge as to what the people are thinking about, what concerns them most and where their interests lie." That requires "higher-quality analytical work that will provide the cities' leading party organs with a more exact picture of the political situation in the communal areas." On the other hand, it is necessary to guarantee "that information and reasons concerning fundamental resolutions and laws, and concerning municipal affairs, should be conveyed rapidly and unbureaucratically into the communal areas, apartment houses and families" by means of "continuous close contacts between party and governmental bodies and the citizens." At the same time, the resolution calls for "aggressive and more active confrontation with the class enemy" in conversations with families and in apartment houses and neighborhood meetings. (NEUER WEG 22/79)

SED Central Committee Resolution

East Berlin NEUER WEG in German Vol 34, No 22, 1979 signed to press  
8 Nov 79 pp 895-896

[Resolution of the SED Central Committee Secretariat, dated 17 October 1979: "On Further Raising the Level of Political Mass Work in the Municipal Residential Areas"]



[Text] Implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth SED Party Congress and the 10th Central Committee Plenum as well as the workers' creative initiative in socialist competition, have decisively contributed to the positive balance that could be struck on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary. The increase in our country's economic productivity has made it possible to further improve the citizens' material and cultural living standards.

Of considerable importance are the results of the housing construction program in particular. New, modern residential areas and centers have been built, and older housing was maintained and renovated. Consequently, the citizens' living conditions were further improved, especially in this area.

In the further shaping of the developed socialist society the demands for a more meaningful social life in the urban residential areas continue to grow, and the citizens' willingness to make a greater personal contribution is increasing as well. This calls for a higher level of party political leadership in societal processes, especially in the larger cities. The kreis managements as well as the city and city-district managements should thoroughly analyze and collectively discuss the new initiatives which have resulted from popular actions in connection with the GDR's 30th anniversary, and which are designed to increase our country's economic strength and develop work among the masses for the enrichment of social life. Conclusions must be drawn from all this as to what should be promoted and supported in the future. Responsibility for total management of social life must be further increased, starting with city-wide developments on down to party and state organs at the city district level. By these means the work in the residential districts will gain in importance.

The results of the socio-political program of the Ninth SED Party Congress will be of special importance at that level. Many questions and concerns pertaining to social development, intellectual-cultural life, housing policy, consumer concerns and services must, above all, be answered and taken care of within the residential districts. In this process the specific potential of the local party organizations, the National Front committees, DFD [Democratic Women's League of Germany] groups, DSF [German-Soviet Friendship Society] residential district organizations, People's Solidarity committees, parent councils, people's supervisory committees, arbitration commissions, retail outlet committees and the leadership of housing communities must be utilized still more effectively by means of uniform political-ideological orientation and purposeful coordination. Special attention has to be paid to the inclusion of young people.

The basic principle of mass work always has to be that the greater the demands for participation in the further shaping of the developed socialist society, the more tangible and sympathetic must be the political contact with the people. It is therefore necessary to have a more exact knowledge of what the people think, what concerns and interests them most. And that requires a higher quality of analytical work, which transmits to the cities' leading party authorities an accurate picture of the political situation within the residential districts.

The criterion for mass work in the residential areas is that our policies must be brought to every family so that all citizens know what has to be done to continue our work successfully, and what society expects them to do to reach that goal. Continual close contact by party and governmental bodies with the people must be guaranteed so that information and reasons concerning fundamental resolutions and laws and concerning municipal affairs will be conveyed rapidly and unbureaucratically into the residential districts, apartment houses and families.

It is the responsibility of the kreis management and the city and city-district managements to make certain that the leadership cadre and the political workers in party and governmental bodies and the delegates of local representative bodies work continuously and in close association with those citizens who are active in the same areas of endeavor. They are to explain in family conversations, in apartment house and resident meetings the fundamental points of party policies, the decisions of the people's representatives and the tasks connected with our future progress, and they are to report on progress toward these goals.

The above is true for municipal affairs and for increasing potential economic productivity. Of particular concern are the peace initiatives set forth in the important speeches by comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Erick Honecker on 6 October. They must be made known to all citizens, and the aggressive confrontation with the class enemy must be intensified.

It must be made clear, in keeping with the aims of the 10th Central Committee Plenum, that the party is doing everything it can to safeguard the socio-political successes already won and to continue raising, step by step, the people's material and cultural living standards. The prerequisites for this are to be created through massive initiatives designed to raise labor productivity.

Our societal evolution and the continuation of our revolutionary and humanistic traditions must be presented to the people more effectively in order to impress more deeply upon all, and especially the youth, pride in what has been accomplished and love for the socialist fatherland and their home-town. Greater attention has to be paid to an awareness of responsibility to maintain socialist property and to increase and protect it. In political mass work more emphasis has to be placed on order and security and adherence to municipal ordinances by local organs, factories and installations as well as city residents.

Kreis, city and city-district managements must, through the enterprise basic organizations, more strongly influence their comrades to do political work and serve as examples in the districts where they are known, where they are familiar with the citizens' housing and living conditions, their concerns, interests and problems. To achieve this, party instructions are to be issued and the work must be accounted for in membership and management meetings.

It is recommended that city party authorities create a qualified party aktiv in each residential district which will support the party organs in the residential areas. It will be the job of this aktiv to coordinate, via the party members, the activities of the National Front residential district committees and all other social forces and institutions as well as the substantive efforts and organization of this work.

This aktiv, which should be efficient and thus not too large, should consist primarily of comrades from the enterprise party organizations and within the district who are experienced in political mass work, are leading members of the residential party organization or hold management positions in other social organizations, committees and aktivs within the residential district.

The continuation of mass initiatives following the GDR's 30th anniversary confronts National Front committees and their task forces with higher demands for action and influence on their environment. For that reason their membership is to be strengthened by the addition of experienced party members, members of allied parties, workers in socialist collectives and active citizens without party affiliation.

A tangible, discriminating leadership designed for aggressive ideological action must be employed so that the committees will be continuously active among the various segments of the population, especially among the youth. Such proven methods of close liaison between state agencies and citizens as the activities of electoral district aktivs, the continuous cooperation of deputies and government representative with the National Front residential committees must be further expanded and systematically adopted in city residential districts. Deputies must exert greater influence on the activities of local councils designed to solve the problems that are justifiably raised by citizens.

The chief target of political-ideological work in the residential areas is the house committee. Among the most important tasks of the National Front's residential district committees and the deputies are close contacts with house committee managements and conversations within the apartment houses and the families. In that setting it is also possible to respond quicker and more tangibly to proposals, suggestions and criticisms. More determined efforts must be made to form capable house committee managements in all multi-family dwellings.

Intellectual-cultural and athletic facilities are to be utilized more effectively in order to develop social life in the residential areas. More possibilities for sports and play, especially for the young people, must be created by utilizing the facilities of factories and schools. The FDGB, FDJ, DTSB [German Gymnastics and Sports Federation], the Cultural League, Urania, the Union of Small Gardeners, Subsistence Farmers and Small Livestock Breeders must also be called upon to perform intensive work in this area.

More extensive efforts are required to increase the production potential of the locally managed building industry and to reach economic planning goals in the modernization and maintenance of the large quantity of older housing. The efforts that have been earmarked for maintenance and repairs must be utilized as effectively as possible. If the cities will utilize their own potential and reserves more extensively and effectively, the result will be greater opportunities for improving the citizens' housing and living conditions.

A more rational utilization of local resources is to be conducted in such a way as to promote even further the citizens' activities and to assure that the "Join in" competition will be directed primarily toward undertakings which are to be completed in keeping with the economic plan in the residential areas. Thus, the National Front residential district committees and the deputies must cooperate even more closely and more tangibly with the Building Industry VEB and/or the Municipal Housing Administration. Additional repair facilities and home repair brigades are to be created with the support of the factories, especially in the older housing areas.

9410

CSO: 2300



PLAYWRIGHT RUDI STRAHL DEFENDS CONTEMPORARY DRAMA

West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 159, 18 Oct 79 p K-1

[Report from Berlin: "Rudi Strahl Defends Drama on GDR Contemporary Scene." A translation of the East Berlin THEATER DER ZEIT article cited below follows this report]

[Text] The GDR's successful playwright Rudi Strahl, whose "Intershop" play "Fluesterparty" [Whisper Party] was taken out of production shortly before its premiere at the Maxim Gorki Theater on orders from East Berlin's SED boss Konrad Naumann, now has vehemently advocated contemporary drama, in East Berlin's journal THEATER DER ZEIT [No 10, 1979], that was dealing "with the pain and pleasure of people who sometimes also happen to be among the spectators of the audience." On the surface, Strahl is mainly taking issue with his drama colleague Peter Hacks and his aversion to contemporary plots. While the return to classical theater was up to Hacks and was a matter to be respected, "different dramatic action" demanded respect as well. Strahl did grant that Hacks was concerned about criteria "for which we are indebted to him much more than to any other culture dogmatist in all our profane, socialist dealing with culture." No one would have blamed him "and anyone agreeing with his aversions, outright or in secret" for taking issue, extremely critically, with contemporary drama. And from nothing would it benefit more than from public attention, which was at least taking notice of it. Yet its scanty existence resulted precisely from the position represented by Hacks, "its presumably 'good reasons' becoming dubious as soon as concrete points are considered." Differences of opinion are possible about any play and any author, Strahl says--but totally ignoring this kind of drama was possible "solely by renouncing integrity or reason."

Hacks was only following a general trend in theater production, to be sure, which is less and less inclined toward contemporary drama, whatever he himself may have demanded or confessed. The GDR playwrights knew all about it. Many would not or could not abandon their subject matters and renounce their direct artistic confrontation with reality. Many were resigned only out of self-respect or for reasons of survival, "which is all the harsher, the more important one thinks contemporary drama is."

### Takes Issue with Colleague

East Berlin THEATER DER ZEIT in German No 10, Oct 79 signed to press 24 Aug 79 pp 5-6

[Article by Rudi Strahl, playwright: "On Contemporary Drama: A Footnote"]

[Text] So far so good: Authors are writing plays, theaters are performing plays--only that they rarely are the same ones and still less rarely are plays that could without hesitation be called contemporary. It may be unfair to leave aside for the moment efforts in historical disguise or seeking distance through myth, but what I have in mind is contemporary drama in the strict sense: dealing with the pain and pleasure of people who sometimes also happen to be among the spectators of the audience (or at least have a claim to this kind of privilege). What I mean is drama here and today, the possibility for contemporary theater.

I know it: Herr Dr Hacks has, in well chosen words ("Ueber Gegenwartsdrama, abschliessend" [On Contemporary Drama: The Last Word]), made known to the world that the proclivity toward the eccentric there to him seemed merely degenerate. I am absolutely crazy about his wit, his ideas of value, his own lists, yet demagoguery distresses me, even from his pen. Here--at once plaintiff and judge by his own grace--he is making short shrift of a matter that is hardly any longer his own business. And then, in spite of that, he generously still takes on a third role, that of officially defending hair-raising incompetence. And this is so although the cases would all the more urgently have required the most expertise and most committed advocacy since our versatile genius also functions here as the sole expert, making himself available as the crown witness to this ostracism.

The trial starts with a suggestive question constructing the presumed facts of the case from elements of suspicion: "What actually is that dire portent which irrevocably condemns contemporary drama to be second rate?" A little later there comes a similar trick right out of the rhetorician's vest pocket: "Why of all plays are the contemporary ones being ignored?" To substantiate such allegations--the "portent" of which only is that they have long been regurgitated without any question mark in many theaters--half of all the world's dramas are summoned: that half which actually or seemingly evades that incriminating concept. It is the other half which the provincial advocate in question might have referred to, and he does indeed cite at least three reputable witnesses for the defense: Aristophanes, Moliere and Shaw. But very quickly he becomes doubtful about it again himself. About the first of the three he grants, under duress, that he had let his own presence "poetically partly unprocessed" wherefore he was difficult to understand today and thus "in this most important respect does not satisfy the classical standard." Still more dejectedly he confesses that Moliere's and Shaw's "effort at destroying unsuitable subjects through art" had "resulted in a certain dearth in subject matter and a certain presumption of means," both tended "too much toward type casting and dramatic tricks to be first rate by highest standards."

It hardly comes as a surprise then that the defense rests without any further testimony on its own behalf. Neither Buechner nor Grabbe gets a hearing, neither Kleist nor Chekhov, not Sternheim and not Borchert; not Shukshin and not Williams, nor Mrozek, Kroetz, Weiss, Pauer, Fo, Gelman . . . and Hacks? Peter Hacks--has he not, after all, occasionally written contemporary plays? Well, in re of himself he takes something like a pauper's oath: "Tassow," he confesses, "could have become a drama. And what did it become? My most highly praised and most rarely performed play, the former certainly being unjustified." The repentant self-critic is seeking mitigating circumstances. Perhaps he will get a probationary sentence.

About the contemporary drama the sentence seems to be definite. But wait, so presumptuous Hacks himself could not be. He could not interpret his own resignation as an end of the genre. The return to classical theater is his business and is to be respected. The same, however, is also demanded for different dramatic action. With all our love for "Adam und Eva," with all the fun in "Plundersweilern," with all the pleasure and enthusiasm about "Gespraech im Hause Stein" [Conversation at the Steins], none of these plays presents a perfect alternative for contemporary drama--except perhaps in the most narrow sense of the word and, if need be, by renouncing any claim to eternal values in them. And incidentally, in all of this I am convinced neither has classical drama an exclusive on the ideal of esthetic perfection nor that this ideal is necessarily lost to other pursuits.

To be slightly more fair to Hacks: he is of course concerned--as always--about criteria (for which we are indebted to him much more than to any other culture dogmatist in all our profane, socialist dealing with culture). Only that he still finds them all too often in the most remote, or he loses all distinctive intelligibility--which may make people happy who otherwise care as little for him and the classical drama as for the contemporary drama we have in mind. "Impoverished as the current condition of the trade is," they are looking for something entirely different "because art can also do the impossible." These are quotations arbitrarily put together. They prove how simple it is to combine two untenable theses into a still more untenable conception. Yet each for itself--abusable by any intention, and easily misinterpreted by simple-mindedness--might create as much confusion right there as the rarely engaging instruction by young guild companions: "If you tackle the most difficult as if it were the simplest, and the crooked as if it were the straight path, you should not be surprised about how feeble is what you come up with."

I am only astonished about one claim that regards even a still unarticulated intention as a failure. I am surprised how blindly a well versed dialectician dismisses a brand-new opportunity--a unique one perhaps which has so far mocked all our judgment (all esthetic judgment too; the laws of art, after all, are not subject to the inevitability of the laws of nature). I am sure if Hacks himself did not believe in it, he would no longer write any plays.

No one would have blamed him (and anyone agreeing with his aversions, outright or in secret) for taking issue, extremely critically, with contemporary drama. By which I mean contemporary drama as it now exists, even if it is at times merely called "a GDR play" in the season announcements and later gets replaced by "Charly's Aunt." From nothing does it benefit more than from public attention, which at least takes notice of it. Its scanty existence results precisely from the position represented by Hacks here, and the presumably "good intentions" of which become dubious as soon as concrete points are considered. Frankly, all that one-sided denial is certainly not called for with respect to what has been written in the last decade alone. I may remind you of Kerndl's "Maedchen" and "Ehrlicher," Gratzki's "Umwege," Plenzdorf's "Neue Leiden," H. Mueller's "Bau," A. Mueller's "Franziska Lesser," Reimann's "Franziska Linkerhand," Baierl's "Lachtaube," Stolper's "Klara," Pfaff's "Regina B.," Bez' "Jutta," Braun's "Tinka," Hammel's "Rom," Gross' "Match," Wendt's "Nachtstuecke," and one thing or another I have written and some other things I have failed to mention. Differences of opinion are possible about any play and any author--but totally ignoring this kind of drama is possible solely by renouncing integrity and reason.

Here Hacks follows a general trend in theater production which is less and less committed to this sort of thing, whatever he himself may have demanded or confessed. The playwrights in this country know all about it. Many will not or cannot abandon their subject matters and announce their direct artistic confrontation with reality. Many resign themselves only out of self-respect or for reasons of survival--which is all the harsher, the more important one thinks contemporary drama is. And now Hacks comes up with a still more massaged argument against it. It is certain to find a wider dissemination than any new dramatic try. Even though hardly one of them seems fully mined thus far. The supply that there is should prevent a "play from the GDR" to be replaced in the next season by "Charly's Aunt Number 2." Or by other things, which often make the play bills of our own theaters confusingly similar to those of bourgeois houses. To assuage better tastes and contemporary thought, they place even there sometimes Vampilov or Dario Fo among Shakespeare, Schiller, Goethe and Hacks. And him, I would not want to be without--not certainly as a companion in a trade which, without his genius, would indeed be still much more impoverished than it is at present (including "Moritz Tassow" he himself repudiates).

Contemporary drama -- surely: "The Greek tragedians, Shakespeare and the German classicists left it unwritten, and Schiller and Goethe rejected it explicitly." Hacks and others do the same, or else they make demands that even the famous of the past satisfied only in exceptional cases. I plead for that which can be used. Initially, that may be contemporary drama. It can become something better if one responds not only from a bad conscience "to the question the socialist 'Gretchen' [in Goethe's 'Faust'] never stops asking: what thinkest thou of the contemporary drama?" -- How else? Simply this way: Have love for your audience.



NOVELIST CHRISTA WOLF COMMENTS ON SITUATION OF WRITERS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Nov 79 p 23

[Article by Sibylle Wirsing: "An East Berlin Dialogue--Christa Wolf Supplies Information"]

[Text] A young audience in the lecture hall of East Berlin's city library: Christa Wolf is reading passages from her essay, "Der Schatten eines Traumes" [The Shadow of a Dream], which deals with the poet Karoline Guenderrode. The subsequent discussion picks up the demand to "harmonize life and writing." Christa Wolf maintains that there is a particularly pronounced female sensitivity today as there was in the past to the dichotomy between externally imposed and internal demands. But she does not want to let herself be pinned down to the rubric of "women's literature." "I want no confinement," she says. Altogether she does not want to proclaim any principles. And so a relaxed conversation ensues between the podium and the audience in the hall. The questions of principle she is asked are answered by Christa Wolf with slight reservation: "If I am supposed to be the person to answer the letters to the editor . . . ." Whenever it gets serious, she has a practical quotation to offer. She resorts to an excuse used by the worthy Erasmus of Rotterdam: "If others were meant to follow me, I would not be speaking so boldly."

Her assurance in dealing with listeners and questioners has not a trace of condescension. No one in the hall is more seriously involved than Christa Wolf herself. As she can rely on very special sympathy from her readers, she must also stand up to the trust a model figure has invested her with. There is an aura around her name in the GDR, the like of which no longer forms anywhere in the literary hubbub in the West. The poet, the lofty voice, the seer--such associations belong there.

Anna Seghers described her younger colleague in this sense when she recently congratulated her upon her 50th birthday and then also alluded, wisely and prudently, to her physical appearance: "Tall, straight, beautiful." From the stately modesty with which Christa Wolf appears as being none but herself, as a woman who relies on her strong individuality and on whose femininity all others can rely, her charisma evolves.

The figure of Guenderrode, as Christa Wolf describes her, offers herself readily for initiating a dialogue with the audience. "The rift of her time goes through her," the text said. As the conversations keeps returning to the problem of how hard it is for a personality to be integrated and the romantic poet, who took her own life in early years, is referred to as an historic example for some catastrophic alienation that is always possible, Christa Wolf is not holding back in giving her personal appraisal.

Her judgment on the fellowship among men here and today--"more conflict than harmony"--certainly wants to be seen, not as a commonplace, but as her own personal experience. The audience has the literary knowledge required for this point: Christa Wolf's novel "Nachdenken ueber Christa T." [Reflections on Christa T.], which describes how a young woman gradually withdraws from GDR society, cuts herself off and dies.

But she leaves no doubt that her dealing with figures who met with failure through their life in society, in Christa T. or Guenderrode, attests to her intimate knowledge of the danger. In the Guenderrode essay and in her story "Kein Ort. Nirgends" [No Place, Nowhere], she had wanted to assure herself, she says, of the contemporary problems through historical distance. Everyone in the hall surmises and knows, of course, what is meant by that. But Christa Wolf also becomes most articulate. She wants a society judged according to its capability in drawing in fringe characters and minorities. The GDR conflict with its eccentric youth is mentioned. Long hair and sloppy clothes which the state takes to be indicative of the whole person--"that is where it starts."

Simple questions are answered with laconic simplicity. What does Christa Wolf think is the function of literature? "To develop an awareness of the contradictions." What does she think about compromises? "I do not think one can live in accordance with absolute yardsticks." What convictions does she like to convey to her audience? "But, you know, I am writing for myself. If I did not need it for myself, I would not do it." How she gets motivated for her work? "By living." The refrain always is the issue about the duty to be affirmative: must children not also be taught to say 'no' or should they always only adapt themselves? Christa Wolf keeps to her mixed opinion: "Sometimes they should and sometimes they should not."

Finally the time has come to talk about the situation of the writers in the GDR and their leaving for the West. Names are not mentioned, only facts. The losses incurred during the serious time of crisis in the last 3 years were very high, Christa Wolf says, and she immediately adds: "Too high, I think." She pleads for not simply regarding the friends that left for the West as enemies.

When the question is raised whether leaving for the West is not wrong in any case, she promptly answers: "It is also possible to be wrong in the way one asks a question, you know." But this brief answer does not do it. Once again the listeners are patiently told that in hopeless situations

actions taken are bound to be wrong, either way. Finally then, all should feel challenged to see to it "that things do not continue this way." Whether the "big mass" could do anything at all in the first place for the individual, the question is asked. Certainly, it could, "by no longer being a big mass."

Nothing further can be added about the second public and frank talk of this type Christa Wolfe held only a few days later in the city library. But the Western listener who, at 2000, leaves the now dead city for the hustle on the other side, again asks the old question: How much had to be kept silent so that so much could be discussed?

5885

CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

**BORDER VIOLATION ARREST**--On 29 Jan 80, FRG citizen Uwe Kurth violated the GDR state border in Oschersleben Kreis. He was detained. The circumstances of the border violation are presently being investigated by the competent GDR organs. [Text] [AU010907 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

**TRANSIT VIOLATION ARREST**--On 1 February 1980, GDR security organs apprehended--redhanded--and detained FRG citizen Herbert Johannes at the GDR Wartha border crossing point for organized crimes in abuse of the transit agreement. The offender had used a bonded truck and trailer for the subversive acts. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The truck with license plate no B-UM 176, used for the crime was impounded. [Text] [AU061445 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

**SENTENCING OF AGENT**--The Karl-Marx-Stadt bezirk court on Thursday, 31 January 1980, sentenced Hans Diefke from Bebra-Breitenbach (FRG), an agent of the criminal Heyer gang, to 7 years' imprisonment under paragraph 105 and 213 of the GDR penal code for misuse of the transit agreement. On behalf of the Heyer gang Diefke took part in the organization and implementation of subversive crimes against the GDR. In so doing he deliberately violated the transit agreement by illegally deviating from the transit route in his specially prepared car in order to carry out his criminal acts. In addition the agent planned further crimes involving violation of CSSR territory. Diefke was recruited for his work as an agent through an advertisement by the Heyer gang in the FRG newspaper HESSISCHE ALLGEMINE. The preparation of the crimes directed against the GDR took place at meetings at the gas station belonging to the gang leader, Heyer, in Bad Hersfeld's hamburger strasse. The Audi NSU car, registration number HEF-PCT 37, which was used for the crime was impounded. [Text] [LD312058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD]

**MEETING WITH FDJ BRIGADES**--In its relations with young nations the GDR will continue to prove itself a reliable ally in the struggle for national and social liberation and against imperialist intervention, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer



in Berlin today at a meeting with leaders of FDJ friendship brigades who are working abroad. The minister paid tribute to the activities of these brigades as a time-tested form of anti-imperialist solidarity exercised by GDR youth, which had contributed to the GDR's increased international standing. Touching on international questions, Oskar Fischer emphatically underlined the threats to the peaceful coexistence of nations and the implementation of the process of detente which emanated from the accelerated armament efforts of the aggressive imperialist forces. He urged those responsible to be calm and level-headed. The nations needed peace and detente, and for this the socialist countries, the GDR included, had submitted a positive program. [Text] [LD012102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD]

TRADE UNIONS' ROLE--On 4 February 1980 Harry Tisch, FDGB national executive committee chairman, pointed to the high demands made on the trade unions in political education work. At the Fritz Heckert Trade Union College in Bernau, he said that the task at hand was the further development of the sense of political responsibility of the working people. This was particularly necessary in view of the present international situation which had been dangerously aggravated by antidetente forces of imperialism, especially the overt policy of strength and high-level arming by the United States. Harry Tisch stressed that under these conditions the economic strengthening of the GDR was a weighty contribution to safeguarding peace. The 11th plenary meeting of the SED Central Committee had called for a greater increase in economic performance, in which the most important link in the chain was the rapid utilization of scientific and technological results. [Text] [LD051126 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD]

YEMEN EDUCATION OFFICIALS' VISIT--On Friday 25 January 1980, Margot Honecker, GDR minister for public education, received Abdul Wahed, PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] deputy minister for education, after the conclusion of his visit to the GDR for friendly talks centered on problems related to the joint anti-imperialist struggle as well as on the further deepening of the cooperation between the GDR and the PDRY. Abdul Wahed and the PDRY education officials accompanying him conducted an extensive exchange of experiences at the education ministry and in various educational institutions: on the tasks of schools in educating the young generation, on the planning and management of education and the advanced training of the teachers, and on problems related to polytechnical education. The talks were also attended by Ahmad Abduh Rajih, PDRY ambassador to the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

TRAINING FOR THIRD WORLD--At the invitation of the GDR solidarity committee for vocational training, some 750 members of liberation movements from southern Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America are currently staying in the GDR for vocational training or for studies at professional schools or colleges. The GDR is rendering solidary assistance in public education for individuals from 13 African countries. Currently 200 experienced

pedagogues from our republic are working in Africa on the basis of inter-governmental agreements. They are mainly assisting in the training of teachers, advising in the development of training programs, and passing on experiences in public education. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jan 80 p 1 AU]

LANGUAGE STUDY EXCHANGE WITH ETHIOPIA--Students attending courses on the Ethiopian national language and literature at Addis Ababa University lately also include students of Leipzig's Karl-Marx University. They are now completing intensive language courses in Amharic, the Ethiopian national language. The 9-month course is part and parcel of their training in the African-Middle Eastern Science Department. Seventeen Ethiopian students are now studying at Leipzig University while some 100 others are preparing themselves for their study in Leipzig at the Herder Institute. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

ANGOLAN HEALTH DELEGATION VISIT--Good possibilities exist between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola for further deepening cooperation in the field of health and social services. This was underscored by Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister for health, in Berlin on Monday, 4 February 1980, during concluding talks with the delegation of Angolan health officials. Domingos Coelho da Cruz, minister of health of the People's Republic of Angola, expressed his recognition for the work of the GDR medical workers active in Angola. "The Angolan health politicians visited institutions of medical care, research and training in Berlin, Dresden, Schwerin and Rostock." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2300

UNIVERSITY DISCUSSION GROUP LOSING IMPETUS

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Nov 79 p 6

[Discussion with Laszlo Szentirmay, Gyula Jobbagy, Gyorgy Foris debate forum organizers and graduates of Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences, and Andras Banki, MAGYAR HIRLAP staff writer: "The Polvax Phenomenon"]

[Text] What makes a political debate forum good? The selection of a topic is hardly a problem. On the other hand, it is a bit more difficult to find suitable partners. Because the prerequisite for a debate is to be informed and, furthermore, the potential partners--and the public--are perhaps prejudiced toward such events. It is even more difficult to win over authentic personalities who are willing to debate and talk about the essential points hiding behind the symptoms, and are capable to make order in the maze of arguments and counter-arguments. And, of course, indispensable are those people with a courageous spirit who love debates and whose talent for organizing and perseverance makes the production possible at all.

At the Polvax meetings of the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences all of the above have probably been present. Some of its programs were real events for the university students of Budapest. They were talking about the Polvax. Maybe the past tense is a little too early but some of the signs indicate that the 3-year old debate forum--the name reminds us of the Pilvax\*--has come to the crossroads. Is it a lack of excitement or renaissance?--this is the question.

Forum for Political Debate

We are talking about the Polvax phenomenon with Laszlo Szentirmay, Gyula Jobbagy and Gyorgy Foris, organizers and leaders of the debate forum. (All three have graduated in recent years from the university of economic sciences.)

[Szentirmay] Let us begin with the question, what prompted us to create the Polvax and what our objectives were. In our opinion, the instruction of

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\* It was the name of the cafe where the revolutionary youth congregated on the eve of the 1848 Revolution and freedom fight against the Hapsburg Empire. [The translator]

ideological subjects--philosophy, political economic science, and scientific socialism--is not solved to date and the methods used are debatable, and the political instruction in the KISZ is formal and uninteresting. There are people who are not bothered by this but there are also those who are in fact interested in social, political, economic and cultural questions but, because of a lack of attractive forums, they rather discuss them among themselves in the hallway, in the canteen, in the swarming room or in the bar. They are primarily the ones for whom we wanted to create an opportunity with the Polvax. We wanted to have a real and democratic forum in which the university's faculty and students can openly exchange ideas on Thursday evenings with the competent party and state leaders, scientists and artists.

[Jobbagy] The beginning came at a time when the students turned more and more from politics to the private sphere. Our generation was awakening towards the end of the 1960's, it followed the western student movements, and it became consciously imbued in the introduction of the new economic mechanism and the social bustling of that time. This was a decisive experience, urging for an engagement in politics. Many students have lost interest later, having lost their faith in the political opportunities of the given organizations and forums, and their participation became formal. The Polvax was meant to stop this process here at the university.

The great interest is illustrated by the fact that the debate forum's 200 or 300 standing participants were already present at the first programs. The room was often overcrowded, and there were times when 600-800 people were crowded into the university's huge lecture hall. Among them were those from the technical, philosophy and law departments.

Gyorgy Foris relates after a year and a half that his first experience in public activity was at a Polvax-evening.

[Foris] Western propaganda in the socialist countries, human rights, Euro-Communism, the Italian Communist Party and the historical compromise, the French elections, and pluralism--these were the topics of that time. Among topics dealing with domestic policies, the different areas of social policy and leadership, social democracy, information policy (this was discussed more than once), the youth movement, and social tensions and symptoms, that interested and touched many people, were the ones on the agenda. The debate forum appeared to be a novelty at the beginning with its interesting topics, open atmosphere, and the many debates lasting well into the night. The fact that we could meet personally with known public figures and politicians was also very attractive. Our guests were Gyorgy Aczel, Frigyes Puja, Imre Pozsgay, Sandor Lakos, Janos Berecz, Karoly Grosz, and Rezso Nyers. The audience--with the exception of the 100-150 standing participants--became differentiated in time according to the various topics. Some people came for a debate on foreign policy and some for one on cultural policies. At the same time, the question of democracy and information was brought up almost every night.



## Reasons and Symptoms

The Polvax won the battle, we may think. Which is actually true in that, after 3 years, it still attracts people and still has a right of existence. For it was attacked in the meantime by certain university faculty. "The Polvax is Euro-Communist!" "The Polvax overemphasizes the danger of the personality cult!" they said, and demanded that the debate forum be closed down. But the university's administration sided with Polvax, and they had to retreat. Since then, they have been expressing their opinion by their absence. There are other reasons and symptoms why the club's leaders are talking about the ominous question of lack of excitement or renaissance.

[Jobbagy] We feel that our idea of making the Polvax a real debate forum has not been realized. "There are several reasons for this. One is that the majority of the public is not a debating partner and actually comes to our programs not to debate but to become oriented and informed. I think they can only partly be condemned for a relative lack of information. For it can be no accident that most critical statements in the forum are dealing precisely with information, namely, with the programming policy of the radio and television, book publishing, and film circulation. We know--and this is not opposed to our intentions--that such programs are fitted into the system of information. But this does not make them debate forums.

[Szentirmay] Sometimes the quality of the debates is astonishingly weak, and this is closely related to political culture. It is a fact that not even the most informed and most prepared participants can speak clearly and to the point, and argue; their expressive ability is rather primitive. We may say that the school does not teach them to debate, for it trains them to accept things and to learn the assignments rather than to doubt and think independently. And, actually, talk about politics and the debate do not fit into every-day activities either. They are not forced nor needed and do not often appear to be worth the trouble. Returning to the Polvax, we notice that the most active members of the audience have begun over a time to stay away and even if they do come, they remain silent and do not debate. Why? Mainly because--not surprisingly after 3 years--the most interesting questions, like, the relationship between national economic planning and the market, the development of socialist democracy, are brought up again from time to time. They have already voiced their opinion about these and in fact also know the answers. However, they hope to hear something new.

## What Are Its Benefits?

During our discussion we now came to the most important question: what are the benefits of a political debate forum? Although it appears to be a paradox from another aspect, I credit it also with something that the club's leaders complain about. That they come only to get information and to listen? Here they can at least do that. That many do not know how to debate? Here they can perhaps learn. More important is, I feel, the statement

regarding the talk about politics. Has the university's public life become livelier as a result of the Polvax's public activity? Have the KISZ organization and the youth parliament become more political, active and effective? Well, experience and the answers show that they have not. It seems that the Polvax became only a refreshing patch of color in the great, great grayness. Although the KISZ organization has tried to adopt Polvax's method to political education, it did not work well. The leaders of the debate forum "probe" the public opinion after the events and, according to the questionnaire testimony, the least popular programs drawing the smallest crowd were precisely the programs dealing with topics related to youth policies and the youth movement. This is something to ponder on, since we are talking about the university and university students.

#### The Debate Cannot Be for Its Own Sake

[Jobbagy] All of this then has an effect also on the Polvax. For the debate cannot be autotelic; what would be healthy would be if the opinions and experiences crystallized in the debate were materialized by activity. If this does not happen, then the political debate forum has only the function of a safety valve. We let the steam out from time to time and that's it. And thus the Polvax is opposed precisely to its original objective.

[Szentirmay] As a matter of fact, this is what carries the danger of the political debate forum's exhaustion and becoming gray. We confess that we are also a little tired, and we have also thought of closing down the Polvax for 1 or 2 years. This would be enough time to assess the real demand, and then we would start again. The other alternative is the renaissance already mentioned. Polvax is an informal institution. But its vitality is a function of the weight and effectiveness of formal organizations. Thus its renaissance also depends on whether the institutions of socialist democracy will succeed in becoming livelier and more meaningful.

9414

CSO: 2500

## BRIEFS

PZPR CONFERENCE IN CSSR--An accountability-election conference of the PZPR party committee in the CSSR was held in Prague on 23 January. The conference evaluated the 1978-79 activities of party organizations in the CSSR, which affiliate 2,000 PZPR members employed in Polish organizations and on projects being constructed under the export scheme, mapped out an action program for the next 2 years and elected a new party committee. Jozef Koszyczek was reelected first secretary of the committee. Janusz Kubasiewicz, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee organization department, was present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2600

## ROMANIA

### AMENDED ELECTION LAW PUBLISHED

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I, No 104, 19 Dec 79 pp 1-10

[Election Law of the Socialist Republic of Romania No 67/1974--Republication\*]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly [GNA] of the Socialist Republic of Romania passes the present law on the basis of Article 43, point 2 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

### CHAPTER I

#### General Provisions

Article 1. In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the exercise of the electoral rights envisaged in the Constitution is an expression of the manifest united and sovereign power of the people led by the workers class, and of the direct participation of the citizens in state leadership.

The Romanian socialist state guarantees to the citizens the full exercise of their electoral rights.

Article 2. The election of deputies to the GNA and to people's councils is based on the full equality of rights of the citizens, without any discrimination as regards race, nationality, sex or religion.

Article 3. The Socialist Unity Front [SUF], under the leadership of the RCP, organizes the participation of the citizens in elections, electoral campaigns, and proposes candidates for the post of deputy to the GNA and people's councils.

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\* Republication on the basis of Article II of Law No 20 of 14 November 1979 published in BULETINUL OFICIAL Part I, No 103 of 19 Dec 1979.

Law No 67/1974 was published in BULETINUL OFICIAL No 161 of 22 December 1974.



Article 4. In conformity with Article 25 of the Constitution, the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to elect and to be elected to the GNA and to people's councils.

The ballots are universal, equal, direct, and secret.

All Romanian citizens over the age of 18 have the right to vote.

Citizens who have the right to vote and who are over the age of 23 can be elected as deputies to the GNA and people's councils.

Barred from voting and from being elected are the mentally disturbed and defective, and persons deprived of these rights for a duration established by court sentence.

Article 5. The deputies are answerable before the electorate both for their own activities and for the activities of the body to which they are elected.

Deputies can be dismissed before the expiration of their term, in line with the conditions and procedure envisaged in the present law.

## CHAPTER II

### The Organization and Holding of Elections

#### Section I

##### The Establishment of Election Dates and Organization of Constituencies

Article 6. The GNA and the people's councils are made up of deputies elected in each constituency, one deputy for each constituency.

Article 7. Deputies of the GNA, of the people's councils of the counties, and of Bucharest municipality are elected once every 5 years; deputies of municipal people's councils, of the sectors of Bucharest municipality, and of city and communal councils are elected once every 2 1/2 years.

Article 8. General elections for the GNA and for the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest municipality are held on one of the nonworking days of the month of March in the year in which the previous mandate ends. General elections for municipal people's councils and for the sectors of Bucharest municipality, and city and communal councils whose mandate begins at the same time with the mandate of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest municipality are held on the same date.

General elections for municipal people's councils, for the Bucharest municipal sectors, and for cities and communes, whose 2 1/2 year mandate

coincides with the second half of the mandate of the people's councils of the counties, and of Bucharest municipality, are held 3 months after the expiration of the previous mandate.

The date of general elections is established by the Council of State at least 45 days prior to the elections.

Article 9. The representation quota for the election of deputies, and the division, numbering and naming of electoral constituencies for the GNA are established by the Council of State within 10 days of announcement of the election date.

Article 10. For the election of deputies to people's councils, electoral constituencies are formed as follows:

In counties:

- a) In counties with up to 300,00 inhabitants, 71-91 constituencies;
- b) In counties with 300,001-500,000 inhabitants, 91-111 constituencies;
- c) In counties with over 500,000 inhabitants, 111-141 constituencies.

In Bucharest municipality: 155 constituencies.

In the sectors of Bucharest municipality: 45-55 constituencies.

In municipalities:

- a) In municipalities with up to 30,000 inhabitants, 31-35 constituencies;
- b) In municipalities with 30,001-50,000 inhabitants, 35-41 constituencies;
- c) In municipalities with 50,001-80,000 inhabitants, 41-45 constituencies;
- d) In municipalities with 80,001-100,000 inhabitants, 45-51 constituencies;
- e) In municipalities with 100,001-150,000 inhabitants, 51-55 constituencies;
- f) In municipalities with over 150,000 inhabitants, 55-71 constituencies.

In cities:

- a) In cities with up to 10,000 inhabitants, 15-19 constituencies;
- b) In cities with 10,001-20,000 inhabitants, 19-23 constituencies;
- c) In cities with 20,001-30,000 inhabitants, 23-27 constituencies;
- d) In cities with over 30,000 inhabitants, 27-31 constituencies.

In communes:

- a) In communes with up to 2,000 inhabitants, 11-13 constituencies;
- b) In communes with 2,001-5,000 inhabitants, 13-15 constituencies;
- c) In communes with 5,001-10,000 inhabitants, 15-19 constituencies;
- d) In communes with over 10,000 inhabitants, 19-25 constituencies.

Article 11. The number of electoral constituencies for election of deputies to people's councils is established within 10 days from the establishment of the elections date, by:

- a) The Council of State, for elections of deputies to county people's councils;
- b) The executive committees of county people's councils, for elections of deputies to municipal, city and communal people's councils;
- c) The Executive Committee of the People's Council of Bucharest municipality, for elections of deputies to people's councils of sectors and suburban communes;
- d) The executive committees of municipal people's councils and executive bureaus of city people's councils, for elections of deputies to the people's councils of cities and communes belonging to them.

Article 12. The division and numbering of electoral constituencies for the election of deputies to people's councils are carried out by the executive committees or bureaus, as the case may be, of the people's councils for which elections are being held, within 10 days of the announcement of the date of elections.

Article 13. The electoral constituencies for elections of deputies to the GNA and to people's councils are announced to the citizens by the executive committees and bureaus of people's councils within 10 days of establishment of the date of elections.

Article 14. By-elections are called in electoral constituencies which were left or had become vacant under the law.

As regards the GNA, the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest municipality, the date of by-elections is set by the Council of State; for the other people's councils the date is set by the executive committees and executive bureaus, respectively, of higher people's councils.

By-elections shall be held within 3-6 months after a post has been vacated; the date of the elections shall be set at least 45 days in advance.

The provisions concerning general elections are correspondingly applied to by-elections, too.

Article 15. In vacant constituencies, a deputy is elected for the duration left to complete the mandate of the body to which he was elected.

## Section II Lists of Voters

Article 16. All citizens having the right to vote are registered on the lists of voters of the communes, towns, municipalities, or sectors of Bucharest municipality in which they reside. The lists of voters include citizens who have won the right to vote by and including the date of elections.

Each voter can appear on only one list of voters.

Article 17. The lists of voters are compiled by the executive committees of the people's councils of the municipalities and of the sectors of Bucharest municipality, by the executive bureaus of the city and communal people's councils, on the pattern established by the Council of State and signed by the chairman and secretary of the executive committee or bureau of the people's council.

The compilation of lists of voters shall be finished at least 30 days before the day of elections.

Article 18. The lists of voters are compiled separately for each voting section in communes--according to village--and in cities, municipalities, and sectors of Bucharest municipality--according to streets and affiliated villages. The lists are made in alphabetical order and include the first and last name, age, and address of the voter, as well as the number of the electoral constituency to which he belongs.

Article 19. Lists of voters on which military men are registered are made in alphabetical order, under the signature of the commander of the unit or service to which they belong, at the latest, 30 days before the elections. Military men residing outside units are registered on lists of voters by the executive committee of the people's council of the municipality, of the sector of Bucharest municipality, or by the executive bureau of the people's council of the city or commune in which he resides.

Article 20. The original copy of the lists of voters is kept by the executive committee or bureau of the people's council or by the military unit which drew them up.

Article 21. At least 30 days before the day of elections, the executive committees or bureaus, according to case, of the people's councils post



copies of the lists of voters in the building of the people's council or of the voting sections, and in cultural houses or schools in villages without voting sections, thus giving the population the opportunity to be informed.

The lists are to be posted in such a manner as to permit the entire population to consult them.

On the day in which the lists of voters are published, the executive committee or bureau of the people's council which drew them up informs the voters, by any means of publicity, about the posting of the lists.

Article 22. Each voter has the right to ascertain that he has been included on the lists of voters and to object to the executive committee or bureau of the people's council which compiled them in regard to any omissions, erroneous listings, or any other errors appearing in the lists.

The executive committee or bureau of the people's council has the obligation to deal with the objection and to inform those concerned on the decision taken within 3 days after the objection was filed.

Within 3 days, those concerned can appeal the decision taken by the executive committee or bureau of the people's council to the court of the constituency in which the lists of voters were posted.

The complaint can also be filed with the executive committee or bureau of the people's council, which shall immediately forward it to the court.

The court is obliged to rule on the complaint within 3 days of its filing, and to communicate its decision to the person who filed the complaint in the 24 hours following the taking of the decision.

The court decision is final.

Article 23. In the event of change of address after the closing of the lists of electors, or in the event that the voter is absent from his place of residence on the day of elections, the executive committee or bureau of the people's council issues to the voter a "warrant on the exercise of the right to vote," which shall be mentioned in the lists of voters. The voter shall be registered on a separate list of voters at the new residence or at his temporary residence on election day by the electoral commission of the voting section, on the basis of the warrant on the exercise of the right to vote and of the identity document he presents.

Article 24. The executive committees of municipal people's councils and of the sectors of Bucharest municipality, and the executive bureaus of city and communal people's councils communicate to each constituency electoral commission the number of voters belonging to the respective electoral constituency by at least 20 days before election day.

Two days before the elections, the executive committees and bureaus of people's councils hand over a copy of the lists of voters to the electoral commissions of the voting sections.

### Section III

#### The Central Electoral Commission and the Electoral Commissions of Counties, Bucharest Municipality and Its Sectors, Municipalities, Cities, and Communes

Article 25. A Central Electoral Commission will function to elect deputies to the GNA.

An electoral commission will function in each county, in Bucharest municipality, in its sectors and in each municipality, city and commune for the election of deputies to people's councils.

The electoral commissions under paragraph 1 and 2 are made up of representatives of the SUF and its component organizations, and of representatives appointed by voters' meetings in enterprises and socialist economic organizations, sociocultural institutions, villages, and military units.

Article 26. The Central Electoral Commission is made up of 15 members and is confirmed by the Council of State.

The electoral commissions of the counties and of Bucharest municipality are made up of 11 members each and confirmed by the Council of State.

The electoral commissions of the sectors of Bucharest municipality are made up of nine members each and confirmed by the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council.

The electoral commissions of municipalities and cities are made up of nine members each and confirmed by the executive committees of the county people's councils.

The commune electoral commissions are made up of five members each and confirmed by the executive committees of the people's councils of the counties or of Bucharest municipality, according to case.

The city and communal electoral commissions subordinated to municipalities and cities are confirmed, according to case, by the executive committees of the municipal people's councils or by the executive bureaus of the city people's councils to which they belong.

The electoral commissions are confirmed within 5 days of establishment of the election date. Simultaneously with the confirmation of the electoral commissions, one chairman, one vice chairman, and one secretary are appointed from their members.

Article 27. The electoral commissions under Article 26 work in the presence of at least half plus one of the total number of members and require the majority of their members to take decisions.

The proceedings and decisions of the electoral commissions are recorded in accountability reports signed by the commission members.

Article 28. The Central Electoral Commission, the electoral commissions of the counties, of Bucharest municipality and its sectors, of municipalities, cities, and communes have the following duties:

- a) To supervise the application of legal provisions on elections and to provide guidance on all problems referring to their application, within their territorial jurisdiction;
- b) To see to the timely compilation of lists of voters and to making them generally known, as well as to establishing voting sections on schedule;
- c) To resolve appeals on the actions of constituency electoral commissions and complaints falling under their jurisdiction;
- d) To check and record the results of elections according to electoral constituencies;
- e) To see to the printing of voting ballots, printed materials, and control stamps, on the pattern established by the Council of State.

The Central Electoral Commission hands over to the GNA the election files; the other electoral commissions hand over the election files to the executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils for which the elections were held.

#### Section IV Electoral Constituency Commissions

Article 29. A constituency electoral commission is established in each electoral constituency for elections of deputies to the GNA and to people's councils.

The Constituency electoral commissions are made up of representatives of the SUF and its component organizations, as well as representatives appointed by electors' meetings in enterprises and socialist economic organizations, sociocultural institutions, villages, and military units.

Article 30. The constituency electoral commissions are made up of:

- a) For elections of GNA deputies, 9 members;

- b) For elections of deputies to people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest municipality, 7 members;
- c) For elections of deputies to people's councils of the sectors of Bucharest municipality and of municipalities and cities, 5-7 members;
- d) For elections of deputies to commune people's councils, 3-5 members.

The constituency electoral commissions for the GNA are confirmed by the executive committees of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest municipality, while constituency electoral commissions for people's councils are confirmed by the executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils for which elections are held within 10 days of establishment of the elections date.

Simultaneously with its confirmation, each constituency electoral commission appoints from among its members a chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary.

Article 31. The constituency electoral commissions have the following duties:

- a) To supervise the application of the legal provisions on elections;
- b) To register the candidacies presented;
- c) To publish and post the material as is their obligation under the law;
- d) To solve appeals on nominees and on the actions of the commissions of voting sections;
- e) To distribute ballots to the electoral commissions of voting sections;
- f) To compile the results of elections at the voting sections, to note the results of elections for the electoral constituency, and to issue the certificate attesting to his election to the elected deputy;
- g) To forward the accountability reports listing the results of elections, to forward the appeals and minutes received from the electoral commissions of the voting sections to the Central Electoral Commission, to the electoral commissions of the counties or of Bucharest municipality and its sectors, of municipalities, towns and communes, according to case.

For GNA elections, the other documents and material on the elections are handed over for safekeeping to the executive committees of the people's councils of the counties or of Bucharest municipality, and in the case of elections for people's councils, to each executive committee or bureau of the people's council for which the elections were held.



Section V  
Voting Sections and Electoral Commissions  
of Voting Sections

Article 32. The territory corresponding to the sectors of Bucharest municipality, municipalities, cities, and communes is divided for elections into voting sections as follows:

- a) In the sectors of Bucharest municipality, municipalities, cities, and communes with over 2,000 inhabitants, one voting section is established for each 1,500-3,000 inhabitants;
- b) In communes with less than 2,000 inhabitants, only one voting section is established.

Voting sections can be established also in villages or groups of villages with up to 500 inhabitants, if the distance between these villages and the next voting section is farther than 5 km.

Article 33. Military units establish separate voting sections for a minimum of 50 and a maximum of 3,000 voters.

Article 34. Separate voting sections are established for hospitals, maternity homes, sanatoriums and old people's homes with at least 50 electors.

Article 35. A voting section is established at the diplomatic missions and consular offices of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as at economic agencies in countries in which the Socialist Republic of Romania has no diplomatic mission or consular office, for voter-members of these representations and their families, and for Romania citizens temporarily residing on election day in those countries, on duty or for personal reasons.

Voting sections can be established on ships under the Romanian flag which are on the seas on election day; they will belong to the electoral constituency of the place where the ship was registered.

Article 36. For voters traveling on election day voting sections can be established in railway stations, ports and airports.

Article 37. Voters shall vote at the same voting section for deputies to the GNA and to the people's councils of the countries of Bucharest municipality and its sections, municipalities, cities, and communes.

Article 38. The division and numbering of voting sections are done within 20 days of establishment of the election date by the executive committees of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest municipality.

The voting sections shall be numbered according to sectors of Bucharest municipality, the municipalities, towns and communes.

Within the term envisaged under paragraph 1, the executive committees of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest municipality shall inform the electorate on the division and numbering of the voting sections indicating the place where the voting will be held.

Article 39. An electoral commission of the voting section functions at each voting section.

The electoral commissions of the voting sections are made up according to the provisions of Article 29, paragraph 2 of the present law.

Article 40. The electoral commissions of the voting sections are made up of 5, 7 or 9 members and are confirmed, according to case, by the executive committees of the people's councils of the counties or of Bucharest municipality at least 10 days before election day.

Simultaneously with its confirmation, a chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary are appointed for each electoral commission of the voting section.

Article 41. The electoral commissions of the voting sections have the following duties:

- a) To receive from the constituency electoral commissions the lists of voters and ballots for the voters who shall vote at the voting section, and the control stamp;
- b) To conduct the voting operations, to insure order in the building of the voting section and around it;
- c) To count the ballots and record the results of the vote;
- d) To forward statements on the results of elections and the appeals filed to the electoral commissions of the respective constituencies.

Article 42. The electoral commissions of the voting sections work in the presence of half plus one of the total number of members and require the majority of their members to take decisions.

#### Section VI Candidates and Their Nomination

Article 43. In conformity with Article 25 of the Constitution, the right to nominate candidates for elections of deputies to the GNA and to people's councils belongs to the SUF--the broadest permanent political revolutionary, democratic, and representative body, and which constitutes the unifying

organizational framework, under the RCP leadership, of the political and social forces of our socialist nation, of all mass and civic organizations, for the participation of all people in the implementation of the party-state domestic and foreign policy and in leading all spheres of activity.

Article 44. Several candidates can be nominated for each electoral constituency in elections of deputies to the GNA and to people's councils, while only one deputy is elected for each constituency.

Article 45. Candidates are nominated according to electoral constituency by the SUF councils at meetings of voters organized in enterprises and socialist economic organizations, sociocultural institutions, districts, villages and military units.

Candidates can be nominated up to 20 days before the date of elections.

In the event that for various reasons an electoral constituency has no candidate left available from those presented, new candidates can be nominated, up to 10 days before the date of elections.

After being discussed, nominations are recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Article 46. Candidates cannot be members of the electoral constituency commissions or on the electoral commissions of the voting sections of the constituency in which they are running.

Article 47. The statement by which a candidate is nominated must include:

- a) The name of the organization which filed the nomination and an indication of the meeting at which the nomination was made;
- b) The date and place of the meeting;
- c) The number of participants in the meeting;
- d) The first and last names of the members of the presidium of the meeting;
- e) The first and last names, age, political affiliation, profession, and address of the candidate;
- f) The organ of state power and the electoral constituency for which the candidate is nominated;
- g) The signatures of the members of the presidium of the meeting.

The minutes are compiled for each candidate separately and are forwarded to the electoral constituency commission for which the candidate was nominated, at least 20 days before the date of elections, and 10 days before the day of elections, in the case envisaged under Article 45, paragraph 3.

Article 48. The nomination of a candidate must be accompanied or followed by a statement of acceptance of the candidate within the term envisaged for presenting the minutes of the nominations.

Article 49. For the GNA, candidates can accept their nomination only in one electoral constituency.

For people's councils of the same category, candidates can accept the nomination only in one electoral constituency.

Article 50. A delegate appointed by the presidium which conducted the nominating meeting and the candidates will go in person to the constituency electoral commission to file the minutes of the candidates' nomination, and the statement of acceptance of the candidacy.

In the event in which the candidates cannot go in person, their signature on the statement of acceptance must be legalized by the executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils, or by state notary offices.

Article 51. Immediately upon receipt of the minutes of the candidate's nomination and the statement of acceptance of the candidate, the constituency electoral commission checks to see whether the conditions required by law have been met, both as regards the person of the candidate and the validity of the minutes of the candidate's nomination, and of the statement of acceptance.

Article 52. On the same day, the constituency electoral commission decides whether the legal requirements regarding the person of the candidates and the validity of the minutes of the candidate's nomination have been met.

The constituency electoral commission files the minutes of the candidates' nominations whose validity has been verified.

Article 53. The day after expiration of the deadline for the presentation of minutes of candidates' nominations, the constituency electoral commission takes measures to announce the candidates, through adequate means of publication, indicating the first and last names, address, political affiliation, and profession of the candidate, the organization which advanced the proposal, and the general meeting at which he was nominated.



Article 54. Organizations of working people and any citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania can lodge complaints against the endorsement of rejection of any candidacy within 3 days of publication of the candidacies.

Complaints concerning the endorsement or rejection of candidacies are lodged with the electoral commissions of the respective constituencies, which resolve them within 24 hours after having received them; the decisions adopted are posted immediately at the headquarters of the commission and a statement is drawn up on the matter.

Article 55. Within 3 days of the decision taken, appeals can be filed in regard to the decisions adopted by the electoral commissions in regard to complaints, and in regard to all the actions of the constituency electoral commission; they are filed, according to case, at the Central Electoral Commission, the county electoral commission, the electoral commission of Bucharest municipality, of its sectors, of municipalities, cities, or communes.

The electoral commissions which received the appeals resolve them within 24 hours and communicate the result within the following 24 hours to the constituency electoral commission, which immediately makes the appropriate modifications and posts them.

Article 56. After the deadline for filing and resolving complaints and appeals has expired, the constituency electoral commission draws up a statement indicating the candidacies which remained final.

Article 57. The day after the candidacies have been made final, the constituency electoral commissions forward one copy of the candidacies finalization statements to the Central Electoral Commission, the electoral commission of the counties or of Bucharest municipality, of its sectors, or of municipalities, cities and communes.

Article 58. The SUF, all its component organizations and all the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the freedom to campaign for nominated candidates at meetings, in press, radio, television or other publicity means, after the candidacies are made final.

## Section VII The Ballots

Article 59. After the candidacies have been made final, the Central Electoral Commission, the electoral commissions of the counties, of Bucharest municipality and of its sectors, and of municipalities, cities and communes insure the printing of ballots, which they distribute to constituency electoral commissions at least 5 days before election day.

Ballots are printed in the form established by the Council of State.

Article 60. The ballots include all the final candidacies for the respective electoral constituency.

The names of the candidates are printed on the ballots on the basis of the filled minutes of the candidates' nomination, in the order proposed by the SUF.

The ballots bear the date of the elections.

The last page of the ballots remains blank; the control stamp of the electoral commission of the voting section will be placed on it.

The pattern of the control stamp is established by the Council of State.

Article 61. The Central Electoral Commission, the electoral commissions of the counties, and of Bucharest municipality and of its sectors, of municipalities, cities, and communes forward the necessary number of ballots to the electoral commissions of the voting sections through the constituency electoral commissions, at least 24 hours before election day, and draw up statements of delivery and receipt in two copies.

#### Section VIII The Elections

Article 62. The elections are held in one day. Voting begins at 0600 and concludes at 2100 hours.

Article 63. The executive committees of the municipal people's councils, of the sectors of Bucharest municipality, and the executive bureaus of the city and commune people's councils prepare voting rooms or booths and insure the necessary ballot boxes in the buildings in which the voting takes place.

Article 64. The chairmen of the electoral commissions of the voting sections take all the necessary measures for the faultless proceedings of the elections.

Article 65. On the day of the elections, the chairmen of the electoral commissions of the voting sections are responsible for measures to maintain order inside and around the voting building.

The decisions of the chairman of the electoral commission of the voting section on maintaining order are binding throughout the elections.

Article 66. Aside from the candidates, the members of the electoral commissions, the SUF delegates and delegates of its component organizations, as well as press, radio, television and film representatives with special passes, no one is allowed to remain in the voting building longer than he needs to cast his ballot.

The authorization envisaged under paragraph 1 are issued by the Central Electoral Commission or by electoral commissions of the counties or of Bucharest municipality.

Article 67. Electoral campaigning is forbidden in the voting building during the voting.

Article 68. On the day of elections, at 0600 hours, the chairman of the electoral commission of the voting section, in the presence of the other commission members, checks the ballot boxes and the existence of lists of voters, after which he closes and seals the ballot boxes and applies the control stamp of the electoral commission of the voting section and invites the voters to cast their ballots.

Article 69. Each voter comes in person to receive the ballot which is handed over to him by the secretary or other member of the commission, on the basis of his identity card or any other document which establishes his identity, after it has been verified that he appears on the list of voters, or presents a certificate on the exercise of the right to vote.

The presence of each voter is recorded in the list of electors.

Article 70. The voter who presents a certificate on the exercise of the right to vote as under Article 23 is recorded on a list of voters at the time he comes to vote. The certificate on the exercise of the right to vote is kept by the electoral commission of the voting section.

Article 71. The voter casts his ballot in the voting room or booth. He strikes out the names of the candidates for whom he does not vote and leaves the name of the candidate for whom he votes.

In the event that voters leave the names of all the candidates appearing on the ballot, the ballots are counted "for" the candidates for whom the largest number of voters of the constituency had voted.

Article 72. The presence of any person--apart from the one who is voting--in the voting room or booth is forbidden.

A voter who, due to a physical disability or for any other reason, when the cause is verified by the chairman of the electoral commission of the voting section cannot cast his ballot by himself, has the right to call on any other voter to help him in the voting room or booth.

Article 73. The voter folds the ballot with the control stamp on the outside and drops it in the ballot box.

Article 74. For voters who cannot be transported because of illness or infirmity, at their request or at the request of the leading bodies of health or social institutions in which those who cannot be transported

are confined, the chairman of the electoral commission of the voting section appoints members of the commission to carry a special ballot box and the necessary voting material to the place where the voter is so he can vote.

Article 75. The candidates, members of the electoral commission of the voting section and any voter have the right to challenge the identity of any person who comes to vote. In that event, identity is established by the chairman of the electoral commission of the voting section.

If the appeal is valid, the chairman bans from voting the voter whose identity was appealed and notes this fact in a statement.

Article 76. At 2100 hours, the chairman of the electoral commission of the voting section declares the voting closed.

#### Section IX Establishing the Election Results

Article 77. After the chairman of the electoral commission of the voting section declares the voting closed, the commission invalidates the unused ballots, opens the ballot boxes, and counts the votes for each electoral constituency, compares the number of ballots with the number of persons who came to vote in conformity with the list of voters, and notes the result of the election in statements.

The statements are drawn up in two copies for each electoral constituency, and are signed by the members of the electoral commission of the voting section, or at least by the chairman and the secretary.

The candidates, SUP delegates and representatives of the press, radio, television, and cinema with special passes are entitled to be present when the ballots are counted.

Article 78. The chairman of the electoral commission of the voting section reads out loud the name of the candidate elected upon opening each ballot. If several candidates were on the same ballot and the names of all the candidates were left, those ballots will be counted separately and separately marked in the statement which is forwarded to the constituency electoral commission.

Article 79. A vote is void if ballots different from the established form were used, or if the ballot presented by the voter does not bear the control stamp of the electoral commission of the voting section.

Article 80. If the validity of a vote is in doubt, the chairman puts the case before the electoral commission of the voting section and notes the result of the statement drawn up.



Article 81. Throughout the voting and counting operation, those present can lodge a complaint about these operations.

The complaint is made in writing and forwarded to the chairman of the electoral commission of the voting section which issues a receipt.

The complaint can also be delivered orally to the chairman, who draws up a statement of the case, including the contents of the complaint; the statement is signed by the chairman, the secretary and the author of the complaint.

Article 82. The statements of the electoral commission of the voting section, drawn up for each electoral constituency, must include:

- a) The time of the opening and closing of voting operations;
- b) The total number of voters on the lists of voters;
- c) The number of ballots cast;
- d) The total number of ballots on which no name of any candidate was struck out;
- e) The total number of ballots "against" expressed by striking out the names of all the candidates on the same ballot;
- f) The number of votes "for" obtained by each candidate separately, expressed by leaving the name of the respective candidate and striking out the names of the other candidates on the same ballot;
- g) The number of votes "against" expressed by striking out the name of each candidate separately;
- h) The number of void votes;
- i) The number of unused ballots;
- j) A short report on complaints received by the electoral commission of the voting section and the decisions made.

#### Section X Centralization and Recording of Election Results

Article 83. After the conclusion of vote counting and the signing of the statements provided for in Article 82, the chairman of the electoral commission of the voting section informs those present of the result of the vote counting for each electoral constituency, and immediately forwards one copy of the statement concluded for that electoral constituency to

the electoral commission of the respective constituency in a closed and sealed envelope.

Article 84. The ballots used for the election, as well as those left unused, the control stamp, and the second copy of the statement, and the entire file of the elections are forwarded for safekeeping to the executive committees of the people's councils of the sectors of Bucharest municipality, of the municipalities, or to the executive bureaus of the people's councils of cities and communes.

These ballots are kept until the arrival of instructions from the Council of State.

Article 85. After the statements with the results of the vote counting are received from all the electoral commissions of the voting sections, and after the complaints received are dealt with, the constituency electoral commission proceeds to count and establish the results of elections in the respective electoral constituencies.

For this purpose, the constituency electoral commission forwards the number of votes "for" and the number of votes "against" for the entire constituency, and separately for each candidate.

At the same time, it adds up the number of ballots with several candidates on which the names of all the candidates were left and, in line with Article 71, paragraph 2, adds these votes to that candidate for whom the majority of voters voted.

The persons indicated under Article 77, paragraph 3, have the right to attend the proceedings of the constituency electoral commission.

Article 86. The elections in an electoral constituency are valid if at least half plus one of the total number of voters cast their ballots. The candidate who won at least half plus one of the total number of ballots in the respective electoral constituency is declared elected.

Article 87. If more than two candidates were nominated for the same electoral constituency, and if none of them won at least half plus one of the total number of ballots, the constituency electoral commission declares a ballot between the two candidates who won the highest number of votes, calling new elections.

The constituency electoral commission reports on this, according to case, to the Central Electoral Commission, to the electoral commission of the counties, of Bucharest municipality, of its sector, or of the municipality, city or commune.

Article 88. If less than half plus one of the total of number of voters of an electoral constituency cast their votes, the constituency electoral

commission notes this in the statement which it draws up, and immediately notifies, according to case, the Central Electoral Commission, the electoral commission of the county, of Bucharest municipality, of its sector, of the municipality, city or commune, and calls new elections.

Article 89. The new elections under Articles 87 and 88 take place, de jure, 2 weeks after the previous elections; the same lists of voters are used.

Article 90. The constituency electoral commission draws up a statement on all the elections operations, the centralization of the votes and the results of the elections.

The statement must include:

- a) The number of voters in the respective electoral constituency, in line with the lists of voters;
- b) The number of ballots cast;
- c) The total number of votes "for" the candidates;
- d) The total number of ballots on which the name of no candidate was struck out;
- e) The total number of votes "against" expressed by striking out the names of all the candidates on the same ballot;
- f) The number of void votes;
- g) The number of votes "for" obtained by each candidate, separately expressed by leaving the name of that candidate and striking out the names of the other candidates on the same ballot;
- h) The number of votes "against" expressed by striking out the names of each candidate separately;
- i) The name of the candidate for whom the majority of voters voted, and the total number of votes "for" obtained by the candidate after applying the provisions under Article 71, paragraph 2;
- j) The number of unused ballots;
- k) A short report on complaints received, and on decisions taken by the electoral constituency commission;
- l) Establishing results of constituency elections, of the candidate elected and of the candidates who were not elected.

Article 91. The chairman of the constituency electoral commission issues the candidate elected a certificate attesting his election as deputy.

Each constituency electoral commission forwards the statement required under Article 90 and the complaints envisaged under Article 81, in a closed, sealed file, signed by the members of the electoral commission or at least by the chairman and the secretary, according to case, to the Central Electoral Commission, the electoral commission of the county, of Bucharest municipality, its sectors, or of the municipality, city or commune. At the same time, it also forwards the statements received from the electoral commissions of the voting sections.

Article 92. The Central Electoral Commission, the electoral commissions of the counties, and of Bucharest municipality, of its sectors, of the municipalities, cities and communes resolve the complaints filed, then they draw up a statement on the results of the elections, which must include:

- a) The total number of voters for the GNA and respectively for the people's council of the county, of Bucharest municipality, of its sectors, municipality, city or commune, in conformity with the lists of voters;
- b) The total number of ballots cast;
- c) The total number of ballots "for" candidates;
- d) The total number of votes "against" expressed by striking out the names of all the candidates;
- e) The number of void votes;
- f) The names of the deputies elected, the number of votes "for" and the number of votes "against" obtained by each separately.

The statement is signed by the commission members or at least by the chairmen and secretary of the electoral commission.

Article 93. The Central Electoral Commission forwards to the GNA the statement, as under Article 92, to be submitted to the Credentials Commission of the newly elected GNA.

The electoral commissions of the counties and of Bucharest municipality, of its sectors, of municipalities, cities and communes forward to the executive committees and respectively, to the executive bureaus of the people's councils in the administrative-territorial units in which they were established the statements as under Article 92, to be submitted to the credentials commissions of the newly elected people's councils.



Also forwarded together with these statements are the files of the constituency electoral commissions and of the electoral commission of the voting sections including the statements and complaints received by these commissions.

Article 94. The centralization of the results of elections for the GNA is performed by the Central Electoral Commission, and for the people's councils, by the Council of State.

Communiqués on the results of general elections are drawn up by the Central Electoral Commission for the GNA, and by the Council of State for the people's councils, and published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA.

### CHAPTER III

#### Dismissal of a Deputy

Article 95. Deputies can be dismissed if they do not fulfill their obligations or if, in the wake of deeds opposed to socialist ethics and equity, they lose the trust of the voters of the constituency in which they were elected.

Article 96. The right to propose the dismissal of a deputy belongs to the SUF, which exercises it upon its own initiative or at the request of its component organizations or of the voters, at meetings with the electoral constituency.

The dismissal proposal is presented for debate by the appropriate SUF council at meetings with the electorate in each electoral constituency.

Article 97. The electorate meeting at which the dismissal of a deputy is proposed is called by the appropriate SUF council 10 days ahead of time.

Several meetings can be organized in large electoral constituencies.

Article 98. The deputy whose dismissal is proposed shall be informed at least 5 days before the date of the meeting on the reasons which led to the dismissal proposal, so that he can explain himself.

Article 99. The electorate meeting elects a presidium to lead its proceedings.

The discussions and the results of the vote are noted in a statement which must include:

- a) The electoral constituency;
- b) The date and place of the meeting;

- c) The number of voters present;
- d) The first and last names of the presidium members;
- e) The first and last names of the SUF delegate who presented the dismissal proposal;
- f) The first and last names of the deputy whose dismissal was proposed, and the state organ to which he belongs;
- g) A short report on the discussions;
- h) The number of votes "for" dismissal;
- i) The number of votes "against" dismissal;
- j) The number of voters who abstained.

The statement is forwarded within 24 hours to the constituency electoral commission established in conformity with Articles 29-31.

Article 100. The constituency electoral commission centralizes the statements envisaged under Article 99, checks whether at the electorate meeting the majority of those present expressed their will by open ballot to dismiss the deputy.

The findings of the constituency electoral commission are noted in a statement signed by the commission members.

The statement under the previous paragraph, together with the statements under Article 99 are immediately forwarded to the appropriate SUF council.

Article 101. Within 5 days, the SUF council files the statement of the constituency electoral commission, together with a dismissal proposal and the deputy's explanations, to the GNA, or according to case, to the executive committee or bureau of the people's council, to submit to the credentials commission.

Article 102. The GNA, or according to case, the people's council, on the basis of the SUF's proposal and after hearing the report of the credentials commission decide on the dismissal at their first session.

In case of dismissal, the rights and obligations of the deputy cease as of the moment of adoption of the decision in line with the previous paragraph; the electoral constituency is thus left vacant.

## CHAPTER IV

### Final Decisions

Article 103. Expenditures incurred in the application of the provisions of the present law are supported by the state budget.

Applications, complaints, appeals, and any other acts performed within the exercise of the rights envisaged under the present law are exempt from any stamp tax.

Article 104. The following crimes are punished with 6 months to 5 years imprisonment and deprivation of certain rights:

- a) Any prevention of the free exercise of the right to vote or to be elected;
- b) Any falsification of the electoral operations or of the results of the voting.

Attempts are punished.

Article 105. Law No 28/1966 on the election of deputies to the GNA and to people's councils, republished in the BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA, Part I, No 155 of 22 November 1968, is abrogated.

CSO: 2700

DECREE REGULATES HANDLING OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 2, 3 Jan 80 pp 1-8

/Decree No 466 of the Council of State on the System for Toxic Products and Substances/

/Text/ The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. The production, possession or any activity regarding the circulation of toxic products and substances, cultivation of the crops which contain these substances for processing as well as experimentation with toxic products or substances are subject to the system established by this decree.

The production, possession or any activity regarding the circulation of toxic products or substances, according to the case, means the manufacture, preparation, experimentation with and delivery, procurement, use, packaging, transport, storage, handling, import and export of these products or substances.

Article 2. The list of toxic substances and plants which contain toxic substances is established by the Ministry of Health, with the agreement of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, on the basis of the proposals of the ministries and other concerned central organs and is made general knowledge through publication in the BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA.

The toxic products and substances used for medical purposes are those provided in the "Venena" and "Separanda" tables in the Romanian Pharmacopeia in effect, except for drug substances and products and pesticides, which have their own legal system.

Article 3. Activity with toxic products and substances is permitted for socialist units for medical, veterinary health, industrial, agricultural, forestry, educational and scientific research and commercial purposes on the basis of authorization for operation issued by the anti-epidemic health centers and county inspectorates for labor protection or those of Bucharest Municipality.



Authorization for the units of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of Interior is issued by the anti-epidemic health organs in the health network of these ministries.

Authorization to cultivate plants which contain toxic substances is issued by the Ministry of Health upon request of the Plafar Trust under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry as the main beneficiary of the spontaneous crops and flora.

Article 4. The units authorized in accordance with Article 3, except for units of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of Interior, are required to register within 10 days of the issuance of the authorization at the county or Bucharest Municipality militia within whose sphere they have their headquarters. Authorization to cultivate plants which contain toxic substances is registered by the Plafar Trust at the Militia General Inspectorate.

When activities with toxic products and substances stop, the unit is required to submit the authorization to the organs from which it was obtained within 30 days and to also inform the militia where it was registered. At the same time, the unit will turn over the quantities of toxic substances which have remained unused in stock on the date that the activities stop under the conditions established by the higher organ.

The authorization may be withdrawn in the situation where it has been determined that the unit no longer is fulfilling the conditions for appropriate operation for preventing intoxications or has violated legal provisions of the system for toxic products and substances.

Article 5. Physical persons may keep and use only those toxic products or substances prescribed for medical purposes as well as those authorized to be sold to the population through the commercial network.

Article 6. The socialist units which manufacture toxic products and substances are required to draw up for each product the specific technical standards regarding packaging, transport, storage, handling, destruction or neutralization of it as well as the antidote in case of intoxication, established with agreement of the Ministry of Health.

Article 7. The socialist units which produce, prepare or condition toxic substances are required to deliver them in packages made of proper materials in proportion to the degree of toxicity and inflammability in accordance with the technical standards provided in Appendix 2.

Article 8. The socialist units which carry out activity with toxic products or substances or with plants containing toxic substances are required to do the following:

- a) Keep records of the entry and delivery of toxic products and substances in special records according to the technical standards provided in Appendix 1:

the commercial units for sale of toxic products and substances prepared and authorized for public use are excepted;

b) Apply and respect the technical standards provided in Appendix 2 on the cultivation of plants which contain toxic substances, the manufacture, preparation, storage, packaging, transport and handling of toxic products and substances as well as the technical standards on destruction of them as provided in Appendix 3;

c) Assure appropriate equipment and installations and the protective equipment needed to prevent the danger of intoxication as well as to prevent pollution or the reduction of pollutants within the admissible limits in accordance with the law;

d) Handle toxic products and substances only in the places or rooms intended for this purpose;

e) Assure the safety of the places where activity with toxic products and substances takes place in accordance with legal provisions;

f) Apply labor protection measures in conformity with the legislation in effect and assure instruction for the personnel regarding the measures which must be taken to protect labor and apply emergency antidotes;

g) Package and transport toxic products and substances under conditions whereby the possibility of their being stolen or dispersed is eliminated, with a view to preventing human and animal intoxication and environmental pollution;

h) Take appropriate measures in the fields where the plants are cultivated and which contain toxic substances, agricultural or forestry lands and places where activity takes place with toxic products and substances in order to prevent human and animal intoxication and contamination of natural water reservoirs;

i) Keep, neutralize or store unrecoverable waste under the conditions established by the legal standards to protect the quality of the environment.

Article 9. In the design, building and operation of installations which manufacture toxic products and substances, the socialist units are required to provide and, according to law, take measures to protect people, animals and the environment.

Article 10. The transport of toxic products and substances as well as of plants which contain toxic substances may be carried out only on the basis of a transport order issued by the leadership of the unit or persons empowered to do so for each transport separately. The transport order contains the information contained in point 21 of Appendix 2.

The transport of plants containing toxic substances may be carried out from producer to the contractor of the plants without a transport order.

Article 11. The transport of toxic products and substances is carried out with an attendant named by the unit leadership, generally one of the chemists or technicians who will be instructed in the mode of transport, noxious qualities of the particular products and substances as well as in the measures which must be taken in case the packages deteriorate or the toxic products and substances are dispersed. The transport of plants containing toxic elements is carried out with an attendant instructed for this purpose.

The conditions for carrying out the transport are provided in points 22 and 23 of Appendix 2.

Article 12. It is prohibited to transport toxic products and substances with vehicles which transport persons, foods, animals or materials which may be contaminated.

Also, the parking of vehicles which are transporting toxic substances which emit gases or have a danger of exploding is prohibited in populated centers.

Article 13. Control over respect for the provisions of this decree in the socialist units which carry out activity with toxic products and substances is carried out, according to the duties belonging to them in their areas of activity, by the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Chemical Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and National Council on Waters.

Also, the other ministries, central organs and organizations as well as executive committees or bureaus of the peoples councils are required to carry out control over the activity with toxic products and substances in the units under them.

Organs of the Ministry of Interior may carry out control in these units accompanied by a specialist from the organ higher than the unit.

Control in the units under the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior is carried out by their specialized organs.

Article 14. The production, possession or any operation in the circulation of toxic products or substances, cultivation for the purpose of the processing of plants which contain these substances or the experimentation with toxic products or substances illegally are a violation and punishable in accordance with Article 312, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code.

Article 15. The following acts constitute contraventions and are penalized as follows:

- a) Fine of 500-1,000 lei for violation of the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 1; Articles 6 and 11 of this decree as well as of points 1 and 39 of Appendix 2;

b) Fine of 1,000-2,000 lei for violation of the provisions of Article 7 of this decree, of points 2, 3, 4, 19, 20, 22, 23 and 26 in paragraph 1a)-f) of Appendix 2 as well as of point 7 of Appendix 3;

c) Fine of 2,000-3,000 lei for violation of the provisions of Article 12 of this decree as well as of points 7, 17 and 26 in paragraph 1g) of Appendix 2.

Article 16. Determination of contraventions in the system of toxic products and substances is made by the following:

a) Specialized personnel in the Ministry of Health, county and Bucharest Municipality health directorates as well as pharmaceutical offices empowered for this purpose by their leaders;

b) Specialized personnel in the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior empowered by their leaders for the units under them;

c) Health inspectors, medical hygienists, physicians in the urban, commune and enterprise medical dispensaries and district veterinary physicians;

d) Specialized personnel in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, county veterinary health inspectorates and the Agrozooveterinary Inspectorate of Bucharest Municipality as well as specialized personnel in the health network of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications empowered by their leaders;

e) Personnel in the Ministry of Chemical Industry empowered by its leaders;

f) Militia officers and subofficers;

g) Inspectors for labor protection.

The agents who make the determinations, except for physicians in the urban, commune and enterprise medical dispensaries and district veterinarians, apply the penalties together with drawing up the report which determines the contravention.

The determining reports concluded by persons excluded in accordance with the preceding paragraph, according to the case, are sent to the county or Bucharest Municipality antiepidemic health center, county veterinary health inspectorate or agrozooveterinary inspectorate for Bucharest Municipality for application of penalties by the leaders of these units.

Article 17. A complaint against the report may be made within 15 days of its communication. The complaint is submitted to the organ to which the determining agent belongs.

Article 18. The provisions of Law 32/1968 on the Establishment and Penalization of Contraventions are applied to the contraventions provided in Article 15.



Article 19. The provisions of this decree do not apply to drug substances and products and pesticides, whose system is established by special regulations.

Article 20. Appendices 1, 2 and 3 are an integral part of this decree.

Article 21. This decree enters into effect 60 days following its publication. On the same date, Decree 496/1952 on Regulating the System of Toxic Substances and Products, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL No 33, 21 September 1953, as well as any other contrary provisions, are cancelled.

Appendix 1: I. Register for keeping records of the movement of toxic products and substances in factories, laboratories, warehouses and subwarehouses

Name of the toxic substance      unit of measure=grams, vials, boxes, etc.

Date	Number of entry or exit document	Unit of measure	Quantity Entries, exits and balance	Unit from which received or to whom product was delivered	Place for verifications or observations
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II. Register for keeping records of the movement of toxic products and substances in health units and human and veterinary pharmaceutical units of all categories

Name of the toxic substance      unit of measure=grams, vials, boxes, etc.

Date	Number of entry or exit document	Unit of measure	Quantity Entries,exits,balance	Place for verifications or observations
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### III. Recordkeeping and Retention of Documents

1. The factories, laboratories, warehouses and subwarehouses, as well as health units and human and veterinary pharmaceutical units of all categories are required to keep records of the movement of toxic products and substances in special registers in conformity with the models provided in points I and II of this appendix.

The registers are to be numbered, initialed, bound and sealed by the unit and then endorsed annually by the competent militia organs.

A chemist, pharmacist or a technician is to be sent to the units provided in paragraph 1 by the leaders to keep records of the toxic products and substances.

2. Records of the toxic products and substances used in pharmacies are to be kept by a pharmacist and by a physician designated for this purpose in the human and veterinary health units which do not have pharmacies.

3. Records of the toxic products and substances in pharmacies, in warehouses for medicines, in laboratories for control of medicines, crime laboratories, laboratories for scientific and plant research as well as laboratories in the primary, secondary and higher educational institutes will be kept for arsenic powder, white arsenic and their salts, for oxycyanide of mercury, stricnine and its salts, atropine and its salts, corrosive mercuric chloride, hydrocyanic acid and its salts, regardless of the form it is in (prescriptions, galenic preparations or specialties).

Pharmaceutical specialties which contain in their formula other ingredients along with the toxic substances in therapeutic doses as well as vials of stricnine and atropine are exempted from the requirement to keep records.

4. The medical prescriptions which prescribe toxic substances and for which records must be kept are to be maintained and kept by the pharmacy, with its issuing a copy upon request.

Repeating the prescription can only be done on the basis of a new prescription.

Medical prescriptions providing master formulas, pharmaceutical specialties or galenic preparations which contain toxic substances in therapeutic doses, other than the ones mentioned in point 3, are not to be kept by the pharmacy and may be repeated. Exceptions are the medical prescriptions for stricnine and atropine vials, with their being kept by the unit.

5. The pharmaceutical units of all categories are to keep records in a special register compiled in accordance with the model provided in point II for the toxic products and substances for which it is required to keep records, while the warehouses and subwarehouses for medicines--in a register compiled in accordance with the model provided in point I of this appendix.

6. The toxic products and substances for which records are required are to be underlined in colored (blue) pencil in registers for copying medical prescriptions and in the registers of medical prescriptions and apparatus.

Appendix 2: Technical standards for cultivating plants which contain toxic substances and the manufacture, preparation, storage, packaging, transport and handling of toxic products and substances

#### Cultivation

1. Fields where plants containing toxic substances are cultivated for processing purposes are to be marked visibly with signs showing the toxic nature of the plants: the "skull and crossbones" and the inscription "toxic plants" (poisonous).

2. Sowing, maintenance and harvesting (manual or mechanical) are to be carried out with the greatest attention, taking necessary measures to protect the workers in order to prevent intoxications.

The workers are required to use protective gloves to the operations provided in the preceding paragraph. When harvesting is done with mechanized methods, the workers are required to wear antidust masks.

3. The handling and preparation of dried plants containing toxic substances are to be done only by instructed workers who are equipped with protective coats and antidust masks in order to prevent their becoming intoxicated.

4. Workers assigned to the plants containing toxic substances will be subject to special instructions for labor protection which include presentation of the toxic nature of the plant, standards of general protection (marking the plants with special indicators), standards of individual protection (washing hands when the work is done as well as attention to the danger from eating and smoking during these operations).

#### Manufacture and Preparation

5. Carrying out the production operations (manufacture through extraction or synthesis as well as preparation) of the toxic products and substances is done in conformity with the provisions of the technological processes approved by the ministries and other central organs or organizations under whom are the particular units.

6. During these operations, the leader of the unit and heads of shops or sections are required to take all measures for labor protection and are responsible for the harmful results which may be caused by the toxic products and substances.

Waste waters resulting from the processes of manufacturing toxic substances are to be drained before they are evacuated into the surface or underground waters to the level established by the water management organs through the agreements or authorizations issued by them in accordance with legal provisions.

#### Storage

7. The warehouses which keep the toxic substances which emit gases are to be placed only outside the localities and used exclusively for this purpose, with responsibility belonging to the head of the unit.

8. Storage of the toxic products and substances is to be in rooms provided with metal doors, iron grills at the windows and ventilating installations. Other materials are not to be stored in these rooms. Storage of toxic substances may be in the same room in the units which carry out activity with drugs.

The storage of toxic substances in socialist units where the storage conditions provided in the preceding paragraph cannot be fulfilled is to be in accordance with the rules established by the organs higher than them.

Plants which contain toxic substances may be kept by suppliers and beneficiaries under conditions which differ from those provided in paragraph 1; that is, in closed warehouses or linen packaging under covered sheds, protected with polyethylene sheets or tarpaulin.

9. A chemist, pharmacist or chemist technician specially instructed for this purpose is to be assigned to the plants and warehouses and will be responsible for keeping the toxic products and substances as well as plants containing toxic substances.

A person instructed for this purposes will be held responsible in the warehouses of the commercial units.

10. Issuance of toxic products and substances from the warehouses is to be done only with the approval of the leaders of the particular unit and with proof that the receiving unit is authorized to obtain them; the receiver is to sign on the invoice copy that he is aware of the danger of intoxication from the products handed over as well as of the appropriate handling of them.

11. Toxic substances in the laboratories are to be kept locked in special cabinets.

Responsibility for keeping them belongs to a chemist or a pharmacist appointed for this purpose by the unit's leadership.

12. Toxic products and substances used for analysis as well as projects being carried out for which toxic substances with energy action are being used are to be kept in locked cabinets.

Toxic products and substances sent for analysis are to be kept locked; countersamples are to be kept 9 months under the same condition, after which they are to be destroyed in conformity with the standards in effect but when they are needed by the laboratory the legal forms for filling the stock are to be drawn up.

13. Toxic products and substances used in pharmacies are to be kept in conformity with the provisions of the Romanian Pharmacopeia in effect and in special, locked, windowless cabinets and they are to be provided with the "skull and crossbones" and the inscription "separanda" or "venena," according to the case.

Utensils used in the handling of them are to be kept in the same conditions.

Exempt from the provisions of paragraph 1 are pharmaceutical specialties containing other ingredients with therapeutic action along with the toxic substances in therapeutic doses as well as official galenic preparations made up in the pharmacy, including sterile medications with toxic content.

Chemicals may be on the shelves of the laboratory working tables for a maximum of one working week in conformity with the specific nature of the particular work.

14. A person responsible for the toxic substances for each shift is to be established in the units working in shifts and in which activity takes place with toxic substances.

15. The physician or veterinarian appointed for this purpose by the unit leader bears responsibility for keeping the medicines which contain toxic substances in the human and veterinary health units, respectively.

The medicines are to be kept in special locked cabinets.

16. Toxic products and substances are to be kept in appropriate packages ticketed with the name of the toxic substance and with the "skull and crossbones."

Exempt from the provisions of the preceding paragraph are medicines (all pharmaceutical forms) which are included in the "Separanda" table of the Romanian Pharmacopeia in effect.

17. All the warehouses and rooms which store toxic substances as well as areas surrounding them as established by the unit leadership are to be marked with warning indicators (placards with the "skull and crossbones" and the inscription "poison"); the areas surrounding the warehouses are to be established in relationship to the degree of the substances' toxicity, are to be considered forbidden zones and are to be surrounded by barbed-wire fences or high walls of at least 2 meters.

#### Packaging

18. The packaging of toxic products and substances is to be done so that perfect tightness is assured in glass or plastic containers, closed with a cap or cork, or in metal containers after they were placed in paper bags lined with waxed paper or plastic.

The fragile containers containing toxic, gas or liquid substances are to be surrounded by a metal or wood frame. The space between the container and frame is to be filled with hemp, cotton, sawdust or similar material so that the contents can be absorbed in case the package breaks and without having the absorbant material destroyed.

Each package is to be provided with the following:

- a) A guarantee wrapper made of a resistant material on which "name and address of the production unit" are to be written;
- b) A ticket with the name of the product, gross and net quantity, the name of the manufacturing charge, quality, mention of "poison" and the "skull and crossbones" and the number of the analysis bulletin. The ticket is to be signed by the person who packaged it and weighed it or is to have the number indicating this; this person will be responsible for any lack of agreement between the information on the ticket and that on the package. The packages in which the plants containing toxic substances are transported are to be stamped with the "skull and crossbones."

Packaging for toxic substances in therapeutic (small) doses is to say "attention";



- c) Protective measures in case of deterioration of the packaging or leakage of the product in a gaseous form or spillage;
- d) Excerpts from the Technical Standards on the method for destruction or neutralization of the product or substance in case it is not used as well as measures for emergency antidote application are to be written on the packages for the toxic products or substances authorized to be sold to the population through the commercial network;
- e) Seal of the unit;
- f) If the packaging is retrievable or nonretrievable and the method for neutralizing it.

Products in the form of pharmaceutical specialties will have a diagonal blue line both on the product ticket and on the outside package as well as the mention that "this is issued only on the basis of medical prescription."

19. The beneficiary units will take measures to neutralize the retrievable or nonretrievable packaging so that they prevent contamination of the means of transport and personnel serving them.

20. The units which send toxic products and substances with a view to transporting them will take measures for appropriate packaging and sealing which assure they are preserved during transport in order not to contaminate the means of transport or public roads.

#### Transport

21. The transport order issued by the unit leadership, in accordance with Article 10, includes the following:

- a) Name of the toxic products and substances and of the plants which contain toxic substances, which are being transported;
- b) Gross and net quantity;
- c) Place they are to be picked up from for transport;
- d) Destination;
- e) Means of transport;
- f) Period in which the transport is made;
- g) Name of the delegate accompanying the transport.

22. Transport of the toxic products and substances is to be made in special containers which assure safety of the products, while transport of dried

plants which contain toxic substances is to be carried out in padded sacks, dumped bale or boxes.

Medicinal plants in a fresh state and those being delivered for industrial processing are to be transported separately and without persons on the load.

23. Means of transport contaminated with toxic substances during the transport are to be rendered harmless by the beneficiaries immediately following unloading.

#### Handling

24. The handling and use of toxic products and substances are to be done in conformity with the provisions of the departmental standards for labor protection.

25. Responsibility for the handling of toxic substances in factories, warehouses and analysis and control laboratories belongs to a pharmacist or chemist appointed for this purpose by the unit leadership.

Responsibility in the warehouses of the commercial units belongs to a person instructed and appointed by the leadership for this purpose.

26. The leaders of the units which carry out activity with toxic substances are required to prevent intoxication of personnel, population, vegetation, animals and poultry within the place where this activity is being carried out by assuring the following measures:

- a) Supplying workers with proper protective equipment (special outfits, aprons, gloves, boots, masks, glasses) which would hinder contact of the organism with the toxic substances;
- b) Installations for bathing the workers and first aid methods;
- c) Use of the apparatuses in a perfect state of operation;
- d) Keeping the apparatuses in special locked rooms;
- e) Arranging the places where the solutions of toxic substances are prepared so that danger of intoxication is avoided;
- f) Cleaning and decontaminating the places where the solutions are prepared, the apparatuses, the protective equipment and packaging;
- g) Protection of the natural water basins, ground and air.

27. Issuance of the toxic products and substances from the production units and from warehouses is to be done only on the basis of written request or an order note from the beneficiary; the supplier will issue the toxic

products and substances only on the basis of invoices drawn up separately from other products.

The documents for issuance of the toxic products and substances are to be signed legibly by the person accompanying the transport, both the original accompanying the transport as well as the copy which remains in the unit which issued the product.

Issuance of toxic products or substances in the commercial units authorized to sell them to the population is made on the basis of documents for delivery of the goods to trade.

28. Toxic products and substances held by all categories of pharmaceutical units are to be issued on the basis of medical prescriptions issued by physicians.

29. The physician is required to do the following when he prescribes toxic products and substances:

- a) Complete the form (prescription) legibly, mentioning first and last name, age and address of the patient, number of the consultation card and diagnostic;
- b) Write the complete, not shortened, name of the medication;
- c) Write the quantities in both letters and numbers;
- d) Give a detailed indication of the mode of usage and he is not permitted to write "according to notification" or "according to advice";
- e) Confirm any corrections by his signature and stamp;
- f) Note "sic volo" on the medical prescription if the dose prescribed exceeds the maximum admissible dosage.

Prescriptions are to be written with ballpoint or fountain pen and with indelible pencil or ballpoint and indigo for the prescriptions written up in many copies and they will be provided with the stamp of the unit, signature, physician's stamp and date of issuance.

30. Issuance of toxic products and substances for which it is required to keep records in the pharmacies (in conformity with point 3, part III of Appendix 1) is carried out under the signature of the receiver, noting on the prescription the number, series, date of issuance and issuing organ of the identity bulletin.

31. Issuance of medications containing the toxic substances provided in part III, point 3 of Appendix 1 for hospitalized patients is to be done on the basis of the register of medical or apparatus prescription. Inclusion in the registers is to be done with indelible pencil or ballpoint

pen with paste and indigo or colored pencil, checking whether the writing is visible on the copy, noting the number of the bed, the patient's name and age, complete name of the medication, quantity in figures and letters, mode of usage mentioning the dosage and interval at which it is to be administered.

It is not permitted to write "according to notification" or "according to advice." The physician is required to confirm any corrections with his signature and stamp on all the copies.

32. In the case of hospitalized patients, toxic medications which are specialties and galenic preparations in their original packages which have been left unconsumed are returned to the pharmacy; the return is to be made on the basis of a report drawn up in four copies and signed by the head physician of the section, head medical nurse and a delegate of the accounting department of the unit.

The report is to include the name of the medication, quantity and value at the sales price, approval for the return by the physician-director, the endorsement of the accountant of the health unit and the registration number for bookkeeping;.

A copy is to remain with the head physician of the section, a copy is to be given to the bookkeeping department of the health unit, a copy is to be given to the unit's pharmacy and a copy is to be given to the territorial pharmaceutical office together with the management report.

The remainder of the medications--master formulas, substances assuch or galenic preparations in the non-original packages--are not to be returned to the pharmacy and are to be proposed for cancellation in conformity with the legal standards in effect.

The cancellation report is to be approved by the physician-director and recorded in bookkeeping; a copy is given to the head physician of the section and a copy to bookkeeping. The cancellation will be done by the cancellation commission in the unit.

33. Toxic medications for veterinary usage are to be issued on the basis of prescriptions drawn up in conformity with the provisions of point 29 of this appendix, specifying the animal for which they are being prescribed and the name and address of the possessor.

34. When the pharmacist accepts a prescription for toxic medications, he is required to determine whether it fulfills the conditions provided in point 29 of this appendix and, if not, he must refuse to fill the prescription.

In a situation where the dosages prescribed exceed what is admissible, the pharmacist is to contact the physician who prescribed the medication and when he cannot contact him or in emergency cases, for excesses which do

not mention "sic volo," the prescription is to be filled within the limits of the dosages provided by the Romanian Pharmacopeia in effect.

35. The preparing pharmacist is required to place the pharmacy's stamp on each prescription after he fills it, with the number and date from the register where the prescriptions are copied and to sign that he filled it.

In the register where the prescriptions are copied, in the register of medical prescription, in the register for apparatus and in the daily extract the toxic products and substances for which it is required to keep records are to be underlined in colored pencil (blue). These medications are to be underlined in the prescription registers, both singly and in duplicate, by the pharmacist who filled the prescription.

The medical prescriptions which contain the toxic substances provided in Appendix 1, part III, point 3, are kept by the pharmacy which issued the product, and it is not permissible to repeat them. The patient may be issued a copy which is to be provided with the pharmacy's stamp upon request.

The pharmacist which prepared the medication with toxic content is responsible for its preparation, while the person who issued it is responsible for issuing it.

Any changes made in filling the prescription prescribed are to be mentioned on the prescription.

The toxic products and substances issued as such or in concentrated solutions are to carry a "skull and crossbones" ticket and the word "poison," while main medications which contain toxic substances in therapeutic doses are to be provided with the word "attention."

Solutions of corrosive mercuric chloride prepared in pharmacies for disinfectant operations, before they are issued, are required to be painted a bright color, (taking care that the substance with which the solution was painted is marked both on the ticket as well as the register where the prescriptions are transcribed.

36. Responsibility for using the medications which contain toxic substances in the health and veterinary units is borne by the physician prescribing the treatment. Administration to the patients is done in conformity with the physician's prescription and under his supervision. These same measures must be respected in the consultative services when various treatments are given (intramuscular and subcutaneous injections, applications of ointments, oral administration of medications).

37. Human and veterinary health units which do not have pharmacies may keep toxic substances in the form of prepared medications (vials, tablets, solutions), while veterinary units may also keep the following toxic substances as such:



- a) arsenic powder and arsenites;
- b) ergot (*secala cornutum*);
- c) *Digitalis purpurea* and other species of *digitalis*;
- d) Tartar emetic (*Stibium Kalium tartaricum*);
- e) fluorides;
- f) Mercury (*Hydrargyrum*) and salts;
- g) Oleum of croton (*Oleum crotenis*);
- h) Carbon bisulphide (*Carboneum sulfuratum*);
- i) Sulphuric stricnine up to 20 grams;
- j) *Veratrum album* and other species of *veratrum*;
- k) Veratrine (*Veratrinum*).

The issuance of these and keeping records of them are to be done under the responsibility of a physician appointed for this purpose.

38. Toxic substances received by the pharmacies are intended only for human and veterinary medical purposes.

Having, the pharmacies issue these substances for other purposes is prohibited.

Schools and museums may purchase from the warehouses toxic substance provided in the curricula or needed to preserve preparations in the museum on the basis of a request from the school or museum directorate, which is to bear the endorsement of the local specialized organ of state administration at the county or Bucharest Municipality people's council and approval of the leadership of the territorial pharmaceutical office.

39. Handling of toxic substances in the units which carry out activity with them is to be done with the greatest care, using equipment and utensils intended only for this purpose which are to be kept in a specially set place.

Washing and decontamination of them are to be done separately under the direct control of the technician responsible for handling the toxic substances.

### Appendix 3: Technical standards for the destruction of toxic products and substances

1. Toxic products and substances which have become improper due to prolonged storage, to their having been surpassed by scientific progress, to

to changes while they were being preserved and which no longer can be used, are to be cancelled according to the legal provisions in effect, with safety measures demanded by their qualities and properties being taken.

Substances which have not become improper but which can no longer be used due to change in the profile of the unit or end to its activity or which no longer can be used, no longer can be delivered to another unit or returned to the supplying unit, are also to be cancelled.

2. Cancellation of toxic products and substances is to be carried out by the commission established for this purpose. A representative of the competent militia organ, except for commissions in the units under the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior, also will be part of the commission.

3. After the cancellation has been carried out, a report in three copies signed by all commission members is to be concluded. The report is to include the date, place and hour of cancellation of the toxic products and substances, quantity (net and gross weight), method of cancellation, mention of whether the packaging was cancelled or neutralized and the way in which it could be used at a later date, the means of neutralization of the means of transport as well as the preventive measures taken at the spot where the toxic products and substances were cancelled in order to eliminate any possibilities for intoxication of people or animals or of air pollution and pollution of the ground and natural water reservoirs.

A copy of the report remains with the unit which carried out the destruction, the second is sent to the organ which approved the destruction, while the third copy is sent to the competent militia organ.

4. Cancellation of toxic products and substances and the way they should be cancelled are established by the unit's leadership, which is to notify the immediately higher organ informing, requesting authorization for cancellation.

The request for authorization for cancellation should include the following information:

- a) Name and quantity of the toxic products and substances to be cancelled as well as the number of the analysis bulletin which proves that the particular substances or products no longer correspond to the required conditions of quality;
- b) Reasons for the cancellation;
- c) The person who directly heads the cancellation work and responsibility for organizing measures of individual and collective safety;
- d) The place, type of destruction and safety measures anticipated.

5. After authorization for cancellation has been obtained, the competent militia organ is to be requested to appoint a delegate who would participate in the destruction operations.

6. Direct leadership over the project for destruction of the toxic products and substances is to be entrusted to a person who has good knowledge of the physical-chemical and toxic properties of these substances or products as well as the chemical processes taking place while they are being neutralized or cancelled.

7. All personnel appointed to participate in the projects for neutralization and destruction of the toxic products and substances must be instructed by the head of the project regarding the working methods and regarding the dangers which may appear as well as regarding the means of protection during these projects.

Personnel taking part in the projects for neutralization and destruction of toxic products and substances are to have at their disposal the necessary protective clothing, equipment and devices, which are to be cleaned and neutralized immediately after the work is done, at the spot of the destruction operation and taking protective measures.

Personnel who have participated in carrying out work for the destruction of toxic products and substances are to be assured baths immediately following execution of the work.

8. Smoking and food consumption are prohibited while the destruction work is going on and before the special working clothing is removed or before bathing.

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## REPORT ON FOREIGN STUDENTS IN ROMANIAN INSTITUTES

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jan 80 p 5

[Article: "Foreign Students in Romanian Schools"]

[Text] Alongside their Romanian colleagues, the almost 20,000 foreign students who are studying in the institutes in Bucharest and in other university centers in the country are preparing for the first examination period of 1980 which will begin next week. Compared to 1979, there are 4,000 more foreign students in Romania in the 1980 university year and our country is making a valuable contribution in training skilled cadres for countries which are experiencing difficulties in the field of education.

Students from about 130 states--the majority of them developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America--are enrolled in Romanian institutes of higher education. More than 40 percent of the students attend poly-technical institutes, 35 percent are studying to become dentists, general practitioners, and pediatricians, and 25 percent are taking courses in the faculties of mathematics, physics, economic sciences, construction, agronomy and art.

As participants in the higher education system in Romania, the young students from abroad enjoy the same educational and living conditions as their Romanian colleagues. Also, they participate in periods of practical activity in industrial and agricultural units, in hospitals or at construction sites.

Post-graduate study occupies an important place in the training of cadres from the developing countries. At present, about 1,000 young people from abroad are enrolled in different forms of post-graduate education in Romania for the purpose of obtaining doctorates or for specialization in various fields: the petroleum, gas and geology industry, the metallurgical and machine-building industry, agronomy, medicine, mathematics, data processing, economic sciences.

The fact that almost 15,000 Romanian specialists are currently working in about 60 countries giving technical assistance is an eloquent demonstration

of the solidarity which our country has consistently manifested with the developing states and with their efforts towards economic and social growth. Almost 40 percent of these specialists have advanced training and, along with the contribution which they are making in the construction of economic units and the training of indigenous personnel in complex professions, they are carrying out an important transfer of complex techniques and technologies.

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YOUNG READER DISAGREES WITH REVIEW OF CARAGIALE PLAY

Bucharest SCINTEIA TINERETULUI in Romanian 14 Jan 80 p 4

[Article by Anca Uscatescu, student in the "N. Balcescu" Secondary School in Bucharest: "An Opinion With Which I Do Not Agree"]

[Text] In your interesting page published at the end of the year, I read an item by the drama critic with substantial references to "O Noapte furtunoasa." [A Stormy Night], stating that the presentation of the play in Giulesti was one of the artistic achievements of the year. I am writing to you because I am interested in this opinion and because, to a certain extent, I do not agree with it.

The spectacle of Alexa Visarion seemed to me to be more shocking than profound, with the director ostentatiously pursuing the reinterpretation of every line in the well-known work, to make the play as different as possible from what it had been up to now. We know that "A Stormy Night" is a comedy, a satire of a world which has already disappeared but the director introduces us to a universe which is tragic, or rather, horrible in its emptiness, in the total vacuum which it fills with basic, animal reactions. Perhaps the spectacle would have seemed to me to be full of ideas if I had not known that it belonged to Caragiale.

Of course, I know that each new interpretation given to a classic is opposed by some people right away, considering this to be taboo. I know--and this is something which is completely unsatisfactory--that in school we gain a schematic knowledge even of these opinions which were implanted long ago. It is not a good thing for us, the young workers, young theater-goers, or readers, to go out, from the very beginning, with preconceived ideas and not to be informed about everything which is new and about the opinion of our contemporaries about the classics. Therefore, even if I have a hard time accommodating to interpretations which are diametrically opposed to what I learned in school, I am still interested in such opinions and want to understand them. Perhaps our newspaper, the newspaper for the youth, can do more in this area.

## WRITER ATTACKS CRITIC FOR 'CONSTANT HOSTILITY'

Bucharest LUCEAFARUL in Romanian 8 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by Aurel-Dragos Munteanu: "An Explanation"]

[Excerpts] In a literary life which is agitated more by meetings than by journalistic attitudes, the constant hostility of N. Manolescu toward my books and toward me is one of the few phenomena which can produce a real pleasure in me. However, I believe that his carping would be more effective if the subtle critic would pay more attention to the texts which he comments upon and to their interpretation. I am making this statement out of pure egosim, sincerely enjoying every "literary" wrong imputed to me, on the condition that it might contain a little bit of real "art." For example, in the review of the volume of Adrian Paunescu "Sub Semnul Intrebarii" [Under Question], it was noted that I accepted questions and that I responded in writing but that I could not be "allowed" to praise myself at will and could not be "interrupted and brought back to reality" through the intervention of the poet-friend who was kind enough to ask my opinions. In regard to the "self-praise", as I would call it myself, I wonder why N. Manolescu did not consider the context in which I wrote, the fact that I was talking to someone who had been present at the realities described, since he was my "witness", and his questions spurred me on to defend myself. I expressed myself in a "code" accessible to every reader and it is a shame that the critic is remaining outside of it, especially when it requires a minimum of intelligence, nothing more than knowledge of the literary ABC's.

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## WRITER PROTESTS OMISSION OF NAME FROM PUBLICATIONS

Bucharest LUCEAFARUL in Romanian 8 Dec 79 p 7

[Letters to the Editor]

[Text] Dear Chief Editor,

In the hope that you will understand the reason for my bitterness, I ask you to publish the following:

Leafing through the volume "Cartea Romaneasca in Lume" [The Romanian Book in the World] by Viorica Nedelcovici, Elena Popescu, and Constanta Protopopescu, I had the sad surprise to learn that my name was not listed among the names of Romanian authors whose works were translated abroad, despite the fact that the minutia of the three "specialists" in bibliography went so far as to list the authors of prefaces of books translated and published in Romania, at the country's expense, for distribution abroad.

A simple slip-up? No, since my name has always been omitted by those who, on different occasions, have published reports on the successes of our culture in the world. It seems that they are infuriated by the fact that a modest elementary school teacher from the outlying districts has been translated twice in Italy, once in America, and also in Japan.

Also, the recently published "Dictional Cronologic al Literaturii Romane" [Chronological Dictionary of Romanian Literature], coordinated by Dima-Chitimia, does not list my name, despite the fact that my works have been very well received by our critics and--I must say--no other Romanian work has enjoyed such laudatory reviews abroad, reviews signed by authorities held in high regard everywhere.

By systematically omitting my name, such authors strike at the bit of posterity which is due to me and, what is more serious for me, causes injury to my capacity as a citizen, creating the impression that the real cause is not incompetence and envy but more hidden motives.

Vasile Florescu

Member of the Academy of Social Sciences of Bologna, Correspondent of the American Society of Rhetoric, Member of the International Society of the History of Rhetoric, Member of the Steering Council of the review PHILOSOPHY AND RHETORIC in the United States.

## ROMANIA

### BRIEFS

DEATH OF PARTY ACTIVIST--Comrade Ioan Gluvacov, member of the Romanian Communist Party, veteran party and state activist, died on 17 January 1980. Born in Arad on 22 June 1913, he became a member of the RCP in 1932. He was member of the RCP Central Committee from 1955 to 1979, member of the Council of State from 1969 to 1975, a deputy in the Grand National Assembly from 1957 to 1975, and a member of the Central Collegium of the RCP from 1965 to 1977. [Excerpts] [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 18 Jan 80 p 8]

OBITUARY OF OFFICIAL--Comrade Constantin Matei, state secretary in the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, died on 22 January 1980. Born on 20 April 1930 in Vilsanesti, Arges County, Constantin Matei became a member of the RCP in 1953. From 1963 on, he had a number of party assignments: chief of the propaganda section of the Arges Regiune RCP Committee, secretary of the Vilcea County party committee, deputy section chief in the RCP Central Committee. In 1977 and 1978, he was first secretary of the Arges County RCP Committee and since 1978 he had been state secretary in the Academy of Social and Political Sciences. He was a candidate member of the RCP Central Committee (between 1969 and 1979) and a deputy in the Grand National Assembly during the current legislature. [Excerpts] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jan 80 p 5]

CSO: 2700

ECONOMIZING URGED ON MILITARY SERVICES

Belgrade VOJNOTEHNIČKI GLASNIK in Serbo-Croatian No 4, Jul-Aug 79  
pp 438-441

[Article by Col Marijan Vidas, graduate economist: "Economy as an Integral Part of Tasks and Efforts of All Structures in the YPA"]

[Text] The assessments which have been made so far at all levels of our self-management decisionmaking indicate the role and place of our defensive forces in building and developing nonaligned Yugoslavia and also the enviable level of combat and technical preparedness of the YPA and the armed forces as a whole. It has been possible to do all this because from the social standpoint defense has become in the full meaning of the word a priority obligation of all structures and entities in our society. This attitude on the part of society toward defense--its socialization and the full understanding for its modernization impose at the same time the obligation of the most optimum and economical use both of the materiel we possess and also of public appropriations made every year for this purpose.

It is especially important that our society's defense be directly and constantly related to the general political, economic, social and other efforts being made in our country, efforts which are very constructive regardless of a great number of objective and indeed even subjective difficulties. Consequently, optimum and economical business operation, higher labor productivity, better organization of work, and more collective and individual responsibility--a greater economy of energies and resources as a whole--must be an item and an aspect of the work of all collectives and individuals in the YPA.

Joint efforts to solve all social issues have an effect on economic stability, they strengthen political stability, they tend to unify the nationalities and ethnic minorities even more, and this in turn has a direct effect on the steadfastness and strengthening of defense forces.

The YPA and the armed forces as a whole are using sizable budget funds for their modernization and standard of living, and consequently they have a strong effect on the market for goods and services and thereby on the



reproductive capability of economic activity. It is very important that all entities in the YPA show an optimum attitude and behavior in the joint efforts toward overall stabilization in our country. Economizing on the available resources contributes greatly to a further strengthening of combat and technical readiness and at the same time to fuller affirmation of our road to socialism. This attitude also demonstrates our political awareness, our understanding of our obligations to the duties of our posts and to all other public obligations.

Optimum utilization and economy in the use of physical and financial resources and resources as a whole are matters which must always be at the center of attention of all structures and entities in the YPA. To be sure, particular emphasis is put on this from time to time. At present we are in a period when optimum utilization of materials and equipment and of the earned national income are becoming a very essential factor in our society's accelerated economic development, stabilization, economic activity and a strengthening of social relations, of the defensive forces as a whole, and of more consistent study of what was set forth in the Resolution on Economic and Social Development of the Self-Managed Society in Yugoslavia for 1979. Otherwise it is not possible to program our overall development over the long run.

Consequently, it is very important that everyone, subjective factors above all, make efforts to bring general and community expenditure down to the most necessary level, to keep the growth of this spending from exceeding the growth of the social product and the national income, and to take an extremely stewardly attitude toward expenditures of this kind. The purpose of all this is to create all the conditions necessary to greater accumulative and reproductive capacity of the economy as a whole, since this basically represents the economic strength of our society.

Grasping the nature of this issue from the political, economic, social and other viewpoints, and proceeding on the basis of the positions which have been adopted, all structures in the YPA, as in the past, are joining in the general efforts and are doing everything possible for optimum business operation and economy to become the constant concern and commitment of all structures and entities--from soldiers to top officers. This has been understood as a long-term action in the effort toward better and more up-to-date organization of work, better utilization of capacity and resources, more effective use of worktime, full efficiency in use of financial funds--which, taken together, means achieving the highest possible level and permanence of combat readiness with the available resources.

One can also see how important this task is from the fact that it has been set at all levels of command and direction, which means that it is a mandatory commitment of all entities, including the organization of the LCY in the YPA as well, and that is also a guarantee that the desired results will be achieved.

## The Concrete Approach to the Economy Campaign in the YPA

Economy and a stewardly attitude (these are the terms used in the order of the federal secretary for national defense, and those are also the terms used in stating the aim and program of economy appended to that order) should and must become one of the basic elements accompanying every activity and every job in the YPA, and everyone must become involved in this--soldiers, officers, civilians and collectives--all those who carry out tasks, all those who spend funds and all those who use resources. On the basis of the general program all units and institutions must draft specific programs in which they emphasize the commitment and personal and collective responsibility of all entities and participants.

Locally drafted programs of this kind must be lasting and must be mandatory for everyone, and they must constantly be updated and must incorporate those actions and measures arrived at subsequently. So that the results achieved can be objectively assessed and monitored, criteria, standards and other assessment parameters must provide an insight as to the effects achieved and the standards used. More than that, success should be pointed out, a value should be put on the work of individuals and commands, experiences should be exchanged, and the conditions should be created for competition. Those who carry on their business better, who save more, who achieve a further development of combat readiness, must serve as an example. The funds which have been saved should be put at the disposition of those who saved them, and they should be authorized to use them in performing unplanned tasks and to raise the community standard of their collective. These efforts should be given attention through public media and suitable types of reports.

### Certain Focal Issues for Commitment of Efforts Toward Economy

The complexity of the structures and the large number of tasks in which YPA personnel are involved do not afford the possibility of entering into every task and activity in a very analytical way, but if particular issues are emphasized, this is a way of pointing up the importance and of encouraging greater efforts and additional commitment. We would point out the following in this connection:

1. The question of adopting decisions, especially those which commit sizable amounts of money and which resolve major problems of equipment, organization, the standard of living and other questions, which contain a large number of elements where optimization and economy measures could achieve sizable economic benefit without detracting from the planned combat readiness. Since a large number of entities are involved in formulating and making decisions, this affords the possibility for greater importance to be given to economy and optimization. Decisions concerning large and long-term investments must be backed up by a full array of all-inclusive analyses based on experience, so that one can see what those funds represent in the overall structure, what this means from the standpoint of combat

readiness, and how the capacities will be used in the long run--all that is today required of investments which have been well designed and scientifically studied. Time, equipment, potential in terms of personnel, etc., which the YPA has at present make it possible to analyze investments and to present their cost structures in several alternative versions, so that on that basis it is possible to approve those which represent the optimum from the standpoint of the overall planning of the development of the YPA and the armed forces and from the standpoint of economy--both public and military.

2. Training and indoctrination are an important factor in the combat readiness of units from the standpoint of the organization, operation, and use of ordinary and sophisticated equipment and from the standpoint of further development of the conception of nationwide defense--in short, everything that makes our defense strong. In terms of process and technology, participation, etc., training is a very difficult and above all responsible process comprising efforts and actions in the fields of instruction, indoctrination, education and scientific work. It is therefore possible through good utilization of teaching potential to meet all the demands of theory and practice and at the same time to achieve a saving. There are those who believe that savings are not possible in training. Yet, however objective the criteria and standards--it is possible by joint efforts to achieve greater efficiency and saving and at the same time to add certain unscheduled tasks to those which have been planned, and that is a contribution to economy and greater efficiency.

3. The technical factor in the YPA has particular importance today. Consequently, the mastery of equipment, production, use--handling, storage and maintenance--can be analyzed separately, and there are important opportunities for economy in this area. Every subjective factor in this process can contribute greatly to economy. In general the value of equipment depends on its proper storage and maintenance, but not as a warehouse item, but as a piece of equipment ready for efficient use. Given full personal and collective responsibility, the available equipment ensures numerical readiness, and if that is achieved, then the action toward economy and efficiency has been successfully carried out. Consequently, persistence in efforts and persuasion, day-to-day supervision and self-control contribute to the goals which have been set in the economy program.

4. Labor productivity, an issue which has been emphasized so much in our society in general, is being raised as an issue with the same emphasis in all structures of the YPA as well. Because of the great importance which this principle has to economical utilization of personnel and materiel, all entities--command, direction, the organization of the LCY, the organization of the Socialist Youth League, and every member of the services--today confront the task of showing at the local level (exercise ground, workshop, office, etc.) all the knowledge and skill of achieving still greater value and a better quality in performance of tasks with the available funds and weapons, since this contributes to a further strengthening of combat

readiness, which indeed is the principal purpose of economizing in the armed forces. So, wherever the operation of equipment, the use of supplies and the human factor are correlated to one another, labor productivity has its full importance and has a direct impact on economy.

5. Scientific management and the application of science in general are inherent in the YPA and are a constant part of efforts to build it up further. In this area it is indispensable to designate those who are to carry out tasks, to define criteria and standards, to plan time and space, to enhance responsibility, and to achieve a structure that is functional and that is efficient from the standpoint of benefits and value. Scientific management is not the only way of achieving efficiency and functionality both of collective agencies and also agencies of the rear, but another standard is also how successful any particular structure has been in its own efforts. When we speak about efforts in a scientific spirit, we are also referring to efforts in the area of innovation and other initiatives and proposals.

6. Material and technical support and health care, along with what we have already said, represent a very complicated network of activities important to combat readiness and to morale as a whole. That is why economy and efficiency in this area must be given far more specific meaning in economy programs. Within this system there are subsystems: food, clothing, medical treatment, technical support, the standard of living of officers, construction activity, planning and finance, normative regulation, etc. These are all areas which offer important opportunities for economy, and there is a large potential in this area.

Precisely because of the complexity of the rear support system and because of its importance from the standpoint of its impact on rational and economic utilization of resources, and also because a considerable portion of the financial plan of the YPA is carried out in this area, it is indispensable to create through further elaboration a still more functional system which will facilitate and encourage more optimum decisionmaking, better organization of work, more efficient use of the technical factor, optimization, higher productivity of labor, and innovation--everything that is contained in the economy program at all levels of command and direction.

And finally, our conclusion: if programs toward further efficiency and economy are drawn up with care, if their fulfillment is insisted on, and if the results--the ultimate outcome of this campaign--are systematically analyzed, as has been the case up to now, it will become evident how consistent the YPA and all its structures have been in carrying out the tasks which our society has set them and which were given particular emphasis at the 11th LCY Congress.

Through these efforts we will contribute to the political and economic stabilization of the economy, and at the same time we will not detract from the planned level of combat and technical preparedness, and we will see that the strengthening of defense is in line with our material capabilities.

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